Thomasine Thomas —— 1802

MAPS, PLANS,

x

VIEWS AND COINS,

Thomas E. T. Oliver

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE

TRAVELS

OF

ANACHARSIS THE YOUNGER

IN

GREECE,

DURING THE MIDDLE OF THE FOURTH CENTURY BEFORE
THE CHRISTIAN ÆRA.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY AND FOR M. MILLS, 36, DORSET-STREET.

M.DCC.XCV.

BRITISH MUSEUM
15 JUNY 65

TABLE

OF THE

PLATES.

No. 1.	Greece and the Grecian Iſlands. - -	INTRODUCTION
2.	Plan of the Paſs of Thermopylæ. -	
3.	Plan of the Battle of Salamis. - -	
4.	Eſſay on the Battle of Platæa. - - - -	
5.	Chart of the Palus Mæotis and Pontus Euxinus. - - - - -	CHAP. I.
6.	The Boſphorus of Thrace. - - -	
7.	The Helleſpont. - - - - -	CHAP. II.
8.	Plan of the Environs of Athens. - -	CHAP. VI.
9.	Attica, Megaris, and Part of the Iſland of Eubœa. - - - - -	
10.	Plan of the Academy and its Environs. - -	CHAP. VII.
11.	Plan of a Grecian Palæſtra, after Vitruvius. -	CHAP. VIII.
12.	Plan of Athens. - - - - -	CHAP. XII.
13.	Plan and Elevation of the Propylæa. - -	
14.	Plan of the Temple of Theſeus, Elevation and View of the Parthenon. - - - -	
15.	Phocis and Doris. - - -	CHAP. XXII.
16.	Eſſay on the Environs of Delphi and View of Parnaſſus. - - - - -	
17.	Plan of a Grecian Houſe after Vitruvius. -	CHAP. XXV.
18.	Bœotia. - - - - - - -	CHAP. XXXIV.
19.	Theſſaly. - - - - -	CHAP. XXXV.
20.	Corinthia, Sicyonia, Phliaſia and Achaia. -	CHAP. XXXVII.

TABLE OF THE PLATES.

No. 21. Elis and Triphylia. - - - - CHAP. XXXVIII.
22. Eſſay on the Topography of Olympia. - - CHAP. XXXVIII.
23. Meſſenia. - - - - - CHAP. XL.
24. Laconia and the Iſland of Cythera. - - CHAP. XLI.
25. Eſſay on the Topography of Sparta and its Environs - - - - - CHAP. XLI.
16. Arcadia. - - - - - CHAP. LII.
17. Argolis, Epidauria, Trœzenia, Hermionis, the Iſle of Ægina and Cynuria. - - CHAP. LIII.
18. Plato on the Promontory of Sunium, diſcourſing to his Diſciples. *View.* - - CHAP. LIX.
19. Ancient Greek Theatre. - - - - CHAP. LXX.
30. The Cyclades. - - - - - CHAP. LXXVI.
31. Coins from the Cabinet of the King of France.

BRITISH MUSEUM 15 JUN 65

CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

MAPS OF ANCIENT GREECE:

COMPILED

FOR THE TRAVELS OF ANACHARSIS THE YOUNGER.

By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE.

IN geography, when a map is copied from another map, the imitation ſhould be candidly avowed; and when it differs eſſentially from all other maps of the ſame country, the authorities on which ſuch difference is founded ſhould be aſſigned. In compliance with this principle, I ſhall proceed to explain, as ſuccinctly as poſſible, the guides I have followed, and the reaſons by which I have been influenced, in compiling the maps of Ancient Greece, which accompany the Travels of Anacharſis.

In this examination I ſhall not include the particular plans, becauſe each of them would furniſh matter for one, or even for more than one memoir. I muſt, however acknowledge, that thoſe of the battles of Salamis and Platæa would have been very imperfect, if the Count de la Luzerne, the preſent miniſter for naval affairs, had not been ſo obliging as to favour me with his advice, and read the ancient authors with my drawings before him. I am likewiſe indebted to the Count de Choiſeul-Gouffier, for his generous communications of all the plans and ſurveys he had taken in the country; and it is certain that the moſt accurate of my maps are thoſe which are laid down after his plans. They are almoſt all by M. Foucherot, engineer for bridges and cauſeways *, who not only put into my hands his drawings and manuſcript journals, but has alſo deſcribed to me, as diſtinctly as poſſible, the parts of his route where he had not time to take obſervations, and which were neceſſary to my deſign. The geographical collection for foreign affairs, in which the late Count de Vergennes permitted me to make reſearches, has alſo furniſhed me with a number of other plans of ports and iſlands; and I have found in the library of the king, though not the entire voyage of the Abbé Fourmont, yet at leaſt ſeveral fragments of it, of which I have made every poſſible uſe.

The heirs of the late M. D'Anville have alſo communicated to me the notes of that celebrated geographer, to whom the ſcience of geography is ſo much indebted, and whoſe very errors are reſpectable, ſince they only prove the imperfection of geographical knowledge at the time when he compiled his maps. I have alſo found in ſome geographical manuſcripts of the late M. Freret, well known for his profound erudition, digeſted extracts from the Portulans † which I ſhall frequently have occaſion to cite. It now only remains for me to

---

* Ingénieur des ponts et chauſſées — † Collections of charts, ſurveys and deſcriptions of different ports, roads, &c.

BRITISH MUSEUM 15 JUN 85

ſpeak of a work on geography, in modern Greek, by Meletius, archbiſhop of Athens, and a native of Joannina in Epirus, written about the end of the laſt century, and printed at Venice, in 1728, in one volume folio. I have made uſe of it in ſeveral inſtances, for the northern parts of Greece; but I could not for the Peloponneſus, becauſe the maps of that peninſula were already engraved before this work fell into my hands. I muſt likewiſe add that, if my maps are leſs imperfect than thoſe which have preceded them, they are indebted for a part of their merit to the author of the Travels of Anacharſis, who has aſſiſted me in my enquiries, and diſcuſſed with me ſeveral eſſential points.

I likewiſe ſhall not include in this examination the chart of the Palus Mæotis and Pontus Euxinus, becauſe time and events having furniſhed us with a conſiderable acceſſion to our knowledge of thoſe places ſince it has been completed, it would be neceſſary to lay it down entirely anew. I ſhall therefore confine myſelf to the general map of Greece, and the particular maps of each of its provinces.

I have made uſe of all the aſtronomical obſervations that I have been able to procure, when I have found them accurate; and, in defect of theſe, have had recourſe to the diſtances given by the ancients and moderns. But it will be firſt neceſſary to give an account of the meaſures I have employed.

In all the maps, I have uſed, for the comparative ſcale, the common French leagues of 2500 toiſes, becauſe they have appeared to me in general to correſpond very nearly with the hour's journey employed by travellers in theſe countries. The Olympian ſtadium, which in my maps I eſtimate at 94 toiſes 5 feet, is deduced from the length which M. Le Roi aſſigns to the Grecian foot (*a*). As to the Pythian

---

(*a*) Le Roi, Ruines de la Grèce, t. i. p. 32.

ſtadium, it is that which M. D'Anville has before uſed, and which he fixes at one tenth part of the Roman mile, or four fifths of the Olympian ſtadium (*b*). I have named it Pythian, becauſe it appears to me to have been principally in uſe in the north of Greece; and becauſe, according to the remark of Spon (*c*), the ſtadium which ſtill exiſts at Delphi is ſhorter than that of Athens. By the meaſures which we have of the latter, it appears that it was of the length, or nearly ſo, of the Olympian ſtadium. It is true that Cenſorinus (*d*), when comparing the ſtadia which he calls Italian, Olympian and Pythian, makes the latter conſiſt of 1000 feet; while the firſt, according to him, only contains 625, and the ſecond 600. But Aulus Gellius, who wrote in Greece, expreſsly ſays (*e*) that the Olympian was the longeſt of all the ſtadia; and, beſides, M. D'Anville (*f*), and before him Lucas Pœtus, have already remarked that Cenſorinus here diſtinguiſhes the Italian from the Olympian ſtadium, only from not knowing the difference of the feet of which they were compoſed, and that 625 Roman feet are equal to 600 Grecian Olympian feet. We cannot therefore rely on the meaſure of the Pythian ſtadium of Cenſorinus. Yet if we take the 1000 feet for the meaſure of the diaulus, or double ſtadium, we ſhall ſtill have, for the length of the Pythian ſtadium, 500 feet, which are exactly four fifths of 625 Roman feet. However this may be, the Pythian ſtadium, being ſhorter by one fifth than the Olympian ſtadium, muſt be equal to 75 toiſes, 5 feet, 2 inches, 4$_1$ lines, French meaſure, or, to avoid fractions, 76 toiſes (161 yards, 2 feet Eng.) as it has been eſtimated by M. D'Anville (*g*).

(*b*) D'Anville, Trait. des Meſ. Itin.—(*c*) Spon, Voyag. t. ii, p. 38.—(*d*) Cenſor. de Die Nat. cap. 13.—(*e*) Aul. Gell. Noct. Att. lib. 1, cap. 1.—(*f*) D'Anville, Trait. des Meſ. Itin. p. 14 et 70.—(*g*) Id. ibid. p. 71.

I have ſometimes made uſe of a ſtill ſhorter ſtadium, or that which M. D'Anville calls the Macedonian, or Egyptian (*h*), and which he eſtimates, in ſeveral places, from fifty toiſes to fifty-four, or even more.

The projection of the general map is on the hypotheſis which conſiders the earth as a plane; at leaſt the diminution of the degrees of longitude is calculated from the table at the end of the Supplements to the Aſtronomy of M. de la Lande (*i*); for the difference between this hypotheſis and that of the ſpherical figure of the earth is almoſt inſenſible on the ſcale that I have choſen. The meridians being right lines on my map, their intervals have been aſcertained by the tangents of the parallels 36 and 40; and I have always taken the degree of latitude at 57000 toiſes, in round numbers, as it has been eſtimated in the table of M. Schulze (*k*), for the latitude of 39 degrees. It is not neceſſary to mention that the curvature of the parallels has been determined and laid down on each meridian from the difference of the ſecant and the radius; but it may be proper to remark that, if the parallels are right lines on the particular maps, it is becauſe it would otherwiſe have been very difficult to lay down the different bearings of which I ſhall have occaſion to ſay more preſently; and becauſe, beſides, the curvature would have been ſcarcely perceivable. I have likewiſe not marked the longitude on the particular maps; becauſe, having no obſervation relative to it through the whole extent of country which they repreſent, it would have been neceſſary at leaſt to reach Salonichi, from which it muſt have been computed.

(*h*) Id. Eclairciſ. Geogr. ſur l'Anc. Gaule, p. 162; Trait. des Meſ. Itin. p. 93.—(*i*) De la Lande, Aſtronom. t. iv. p. 770.—(*k*) Id. ibid. p. 777.

The general map, on the contrary, is ſupported by ſeveral obſervations of longitude and latitude. The poſition of Conſtantinople, formerly Byzantium, is taken from the *Connoiſſance des Temps* for the year 1788; and the latitude and longitude of Salonichi, formerly Therma, at the bottom of the Thermaic Gulf; of Smyrna, on the coaſt of Aſia; and Candia and Canea, in the iſland of Crete, have been obſerved by father Feuillée. M. De Chazelles has given us the latitude of Rhodes, and other navigators have furniſhed me with that of ſeveral of the iſlands of the Archipelago.

I have not been able to make uſe of the obſervation of father Feuillée at Milo, becauſe it appears to me erroneous. M. D'Anville had before judged it to be ſo, ſince the longitude which he aſſigns to that iſland in his maps differs by about twenty minutes from that of father Feuillée. The longitude of Melos in my map is almoſt the ſame with that in which it is laid down by M. D'Anville.

The particular maps have for their baſis: 1. The obſervations of latitude taken by Vernon at Athens, Negropont, or Chalcis, in Eubœa, and Sparta. 2. Two obſervations of latitude, which I found in the papers of M. Freret. They were taken by M. De Chazelles, one in the port of the iſland of Zante, or Zacynthus, and the other to the ſouth of Cape Matapan, or Tænarum, directly weſt of the moſt ſouthern point of the iſland of Cythera. 3. The latitude of Volo, formerly Pagaſæ, at the bottom of the Pagaſitic Gulf, in Theſſaly, given by Dapper, though I know not whence he obtained it. 4. That of Corfu, from the tables of Riccioli and Pimentel. 5. That of Durazzo, or Epidamnus, in Illyricum, according to the table of Philip Lanſberge. And, 6. The latitude and longitude of Salonichi, to which I have had recourſe to determine the longitude of all Greece in the general map.

The latitude of Athens, from which I have taken my departure for all my particular maps, according to the obſervations of Vernon (*l*), is 38° 5′. M. D'Anville mentions another obſervation, which places that city in 38° 4′ only (*m*); but as I have not found it among his papers, I have followed that of Vernon.

I have adjuſted to the poſition of Athens the plan of the bay and iſle of Coulouri, which was taken by M. Foucherot in 1781, and which I have accurately copied in my plan of the battle of Salamis. I have alſo adjuſted to the ſame poſition, a manuſcript map of the gulf of Engia, taken by the marquis de Chabert, in 1776. This map has likewiſe given me the figure of all the iſlands of the Saronic Sea, the point of Cape Scyllæum, and even the poſition of the Acro-corinthus. The bearing of the promontory of Sunium from the ſummit of the mountain in Ægina, does not, indeed, accord with that given by Wheler (*n*); but the poſition of the Acro-corinthus is alſo in this map more ſoutherly than that of Athens, by about four thouſand one hundred and fifty toiſes, or a little more than four minutes of latitude, preciſely as I found it in 1782. I have aſcertained this poſition entirely from comparing and combining the bearings giving by Wheler of Athens and Mount Hymettus, from the Acro-corinthus (*o*), and of the Acro-corinthus from Mount Hymettus (*p*); for I then had not ſeen the map of M. De Chabert. The latitude of Corinth therefore cannot be, as the obſervation of Vernon makes it, 38° 14′ (*q*); but muſt be about 38° 1′ 30″, as it is laid down in my maps.

(*l*) Journal de Vernon, à la ſuite de la Reponſe de Spon à la Critique de Guillet, p. 302.—(*m*) D'Anville, Anal. des Cotes de la Grèce.——(*n*) Wheler's Journey, book vi. p. 449.——(*o*) Id. ibid. p. 443.—(*p*) Id. ibid. p. 410.—(*q*) Journal de Vernon, p. 302.

The ſituation of Corinth thus determined, I have adjuſted to its poſition a map of the Iſthmus, taken geometrically by the Venetians in 1697, of which an engraving has been given by Bellin, in his deſcription of the gulf of Venice and the Morea (*r*). This map, which is conſtructed with great care, has enabled me to aſſign with ſufficient accuracy the ſituation of the promontory Olmiæ, though it is not found in it. Wheler has obſerved that this promontory bears north-north-eaſt of the Acro-corinthus (*s*); and Livy ſays that a temple of Juno Acræa, built on this promontory, was only about ſeven Roman miles diſtant from Corinth (*t*).

Between Corinth and Argos, the ancients, according to Strabo, reckoned two hundred ſtadia (*u*); and, at preſent, about eight or nine hours are required to go, by the ſhorteſt road (*x*), from Corinth to Napoli di Romania, or Nauplia, which is but a little farther than Argos. In my maps, the diſtance between Corinth and Argos, in a right line, is one hundred and eighty Olympian ſtadia, and about ſeven hours and one third, of twenty-five hundred toiſes each, between Corinth and Nauplia.

Argos has always been placed in the maps almoſt due ſouth of Corinth; but the ſituation of the ſouthern coaſt of Argolis, and in particular the poſition of the iſle of Hydræa, has obliged me to lay it down much more to the weſt. The citadel of Argos, Nauplia, or Napoli, and Tiryns, at preſent Old Napoli, are laid down from obſervations, taken on the ſpot by M. Foucherot, from two different ſtations; firſt, on coming out of a defile near Mycenæ, and afterwards from the city of Argos itſelf. From the latter ſtation M. Foucherot has alſo ob-

---

(*r*) Bellin, Deſcript. du Golfe de Ven. pl. xlviii. p. 230 — (*s*) Wheler's Journey, book vi. p. 443.—(*t*) Liv. lib. 32, cap. 23.——(*u*) Strab. lib. 8, p. 377.——(*x*) Pocock, t. iii. p. 175. Foucherot, Voyag. manuſcr.

ſerved the bearing of that part of the coaſt of Laconia which advances moſt to the eaſt. All theſe obſervations have been taken according to the north indicated by the compaſs; but I have rectified them to the true meridian, by allowing for the variation of the needle 13° 15′ towards the weſt, which was found to be its variation in theſe countries, by M. De Chabert, in 1776.

To the ſituation of Nauplia, or Napoli, I have adjuſted two manuſcript charts taken, in 1735, by the late M. Virguin, engineer in the naval ſervice. They have furniſhed me with the coaſt and iſlands of Argolis, from the confines of Laconia to Cape Acra. I ſhall ſay nothing of the merit of theſe charts, but content myſelf with referring to M. D'Anville (*y*), who did not make uſe of them till he had aſcertained their accuracy. Some obſervations that have been taken of the bearings of the neighbouring places from Cape Acra, and the iſlands of Tiparenus and Ariſtera, now the iſles of Eſpeci and Eſpeci-Poulo, have given me the poſition of Mount Buporthmos, and the iſlands Aperopia and Hydræa. Theſe obſervaions, which I have found among the papers of M. Freret, have appeared to me to be by M. Verguin, which has induced me to make uſe of them with confidence. The figure of theſe iſlands, and that of the coaſt oppoſite to Scyllæum, are taken from another manuſcript chart, drawn by the pilot Vidal, in 1735, which I have compared with that of this ſame coaſt, given by Deſmouceaux (*z*).

(*y*) D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce.—(*z*) Extrait du Voyag. de Deſmouceaux à la ſuite du Voyag. de Corn. le Bruyn, t. v. p. 466.

The ſituation of Hermione, now Caſtri, is likewiſe aſcertained by its diſtance from Trœzen, or Damala. M. Fourmont ſays (*a*), that he employed four or five hours in going from one of theſe places to the other. That of the iſland Hydræa is alſo given by the obſervation of Tournefort (*b*), of its bearing from his ſtation in the iſland of Zia, formerly Ceos; and the latter is laid down from its diſtance from the promontory of Sunium, and from the bearings obſerved by Wheler from that promontory (*c*) which extend to Anti-Milo.

Leaving Argos, Pliny has enabled me to determine the breadth of Peloponneſus. He ſays that the diſtance from Argos to Olympia, croſſing Arcadia, is ſixty-eight Roman miles (*d*). I have taken theſe in a right line; becauſe, after having conſidered the road which paſſes through Megalopolis, I have found that it does not depart much from a right line, and yet gives a conſiderably greater diſtance. In fact, the table of Peutinger (*e*) gives twelve miles from Olympia to Melænæ, twenty-two from Melænæ to Megalopolis, and twenty from Megalopolis to Tegea. From Tegea to Argos the diſtance is wanting; but this is eaſily ſupplied from modern travellers. M. Foucherot (*f*) reckons ten hours journey between Napoli di Romania and Tripolizza; and we ſhall be convinced that the latter town is near the place where Tegea ſtood, if, with the abbé Fourmont, we find the ſite of Tegea in Palæo-Tripolizza, or Old Tripolizza. We may therefore reckon eighty-ſeven or eighty-eight Roman miles

---

(*a*) Fourmont, Voyag. manuſcr. de l'Argolide.—(*b*) Tournef. Voyag. t. i. p. 341.—(*c*) Wheler's Journey, book vi. p. 449.—(*d*) Plin. lib. 4, cap. 6, t. i. p. 196.—(*e*) Peuting. Tab. Segm. 7, edit. Scheyb. Vindob. 1753, in fol.—(*f*) Foucherot, Voyag. Manuſcr.

from Olympia to Argos, or Nauplia, paſſing through Megalopolis; and thus the reduction of the diſtance to ſixty-eight in a right line will ſtill be very great.

Tripolizza is at preſent the capital of the Morea, or Peloponneſus, and the reſidence of a pacha, or mouhaſil, who is governor of the whole country. It is a modern town; but Leondari is not the ancient Megalopolis, as has been hitherto ſuppoſed, on the authority of M. De Fourmont (*g*). Leondari is built on the declivity of Mount Taygetus, and Megalopolis was ſituated in the plain beyond the Alpheus. I am therefore inclined to believe that the ſite of the latter city is at the place called Sinano, which M. Fourmont has taken, without ſufficient proof, for the ancient Mantinea (*h*); and within the extenſive circuit of which he ſays there are many ruins (*i*). Leondari is probably the ancient Leuctra mentioned in Xenophon (*k*), which ſhut in one of the entrances of Laconia. Olympia ſubſiſts in a ſmall place now called Miraca. Mr. Chandler and M. Foucherot (*l*) found there but few ruins; but M. Fauvel, who accompanied M. Foucherot, has been more ſucceſsful in a ſecond journey, which he made in 1787, by order of the count de Choiſeul-Gouffier. He then diſcovered the hippodrome, the ſtadium, the theatre, and the temple of Jupiter; ſo that we ſhall ſoon be in poſſeſſion of the exact dimenſions of all theſe relics of antiquity.

(*g*) Fourmont, Lett. Manuſcr. à la Bibl. du Roi.—(*h*) Fourmont, ibid.—(*i*) Mem. de l'Acad. des Bell. Lettr. t. vii. p. 356.——(*k*) Xenoph. Hiſt. Græc. lib. 6, p. 607.—(*l*) Chandler's Travels in Greece, chap. lxxvi. p. 294. Foucherot, Voyag. Manuſcr.

To place Olympia in my maps, its diſtance from Argos, however, was not ſufficient; it was neceſſary alſo to obtain its latitude. This has been deduced from that of Zante, or Zacynthus, in the iſland of the ſame name; obſerved, as I have already ſaid, by M. de Chazelles: which obſervation, taken in the harbour, directly to the eaſt of the caſtle (*m*), fixes the latitude of Zante 37° 46′ 32″.

The road of Zante, from the city to Cape Baſilico, the eaſtern extremity of the iſland, has been laid down from a plan taken by M. Verguin; and able navigators, according to Bellin (*n*), when ſailing between this cape and that of Torneſe, anciently Chelonites, on the Continent, have obſerved the former to bear ſouth-weſt, and the latter north-eaſt. The diſtance between theſe two capes is given differently by different travellers; but I have made it, with Texeira, exactly ten Italian miles (*o*).

From Cape Chelonites, Strabo ſays that two hundred and eighty ſtadia were reckoned to the mouth of the Alpheus (*p*). The Portulans, from ſeveral bearings, give reaſon to conclude, on the whole, that the direction was ſouth-eaſt by ſouth; and I have therefore placed the mouth of the Alpheus in this direction from Cape Chelonites. I have not, however, in my maps, allowed more than two hundred and twenty-five Olympian ſtadia for the diſtance between theſe two points; becauſe the coaſt, in this ſpace, makes great bays, and a great projection; and becauſe, beſides, Mr. Chandler and M. Foucherot, who made the journey by land from

---

(*m*) Note Manuſcr. de M. Freret.—(*n*) Bellin, Deſcript. du Golfe de Ven.——(*o*) Texeira, Viage, p. 208: en Amberes, 1610, in 8vo.—(*p*) Strab. lib. 8, p. 343.

Pyrgo, near the mouth of the Alpheus, to Chiarenza, anciently Cyllene, not far from Cape Chelonites, give reaſon to believe that they did not employ more than nine hours in going from one of theſe places to the other (*q*).

From the mouth of the Alpheus to Olympia I have followed a ſmall drawing which M. Foucherot drew for me of his route; and which agrees with Pauſanias, who reckons a hundred and twenty ſtadia from Olympia to Letrini (*r*). The latter place was at the mouth of the Alpheus; we muſt therefore correct Strabo, who makes the diſtance between the mouth of that river and Olympia but eighty ſtadia (*s*).

The greater part of the Portulans, Levanto (*t*), and many maps, agree in making Prodano, anciently the iſland Prote, on the coaſt of Meſſenia, bear ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of Cape Baſilico, in the iſle of Zante; and alſo of Cape Chelonites. It is preciſely in this direction, with reſpect to the former of theſe capes, that I have placed that iſland in my maps; but for the diſtance I have followed in preference the Portulan of Romagna, becauſe that alone can be made to agree with the diſtances taken by land; thoſe given by the others being either too great or too little.

From Prote to Pylos in Meſſenia, at preſent old Navarins, or Zonchio, three Portulans give for the diſtance ten miles. Theſe miles are Greek miles, and are conſequently reduced in my maps to ſix Italian miles and two thirds. The direction is eaſt-ſouth-eaſt.

(*q*) Chandler's Travels in Greece, chap. 73, p. 284. Foucherot, Voyag. Manuſ.—(*r*) Pauſan. lib. 6, cap. 22, p. 510.—(*s*) Strab. lib. 8, p. 343.—(*t*) Levanto, Specchio del Mare, p. 106.

To the poſition of Pylos I have afterwards adjuſted two manuſcript maps by M. Verguin, of which M. D'Anville has alſo made uſe (*u*). I could not follow more accurate guides than theſe maps: they have conducted me to Cape Gallo, anciently the promontory of Acritas, at the entrance of the gulf of Meſſenia. Thence it was eaſy for me to aſcend to Corone, now Coron. That city was ſomewhat more than a hundred and ſixty ſtadia from the promontory of Acritas, according to Pauſanias (*x*); and travellers (*y*) reckon by land from Modon, anciently Mothone, to Coron, ſix hours journey, or eighteen Italian miles.

From Coron navigators, according to Bellin (*z*), have obſerved Cape Gros, anciently Thyrides, in Laconia, to bear ſouth-eaſt and five degrees to the ſouth. The variation appears to me corrected in this bearing. This cape is not far from Tenarum, now Cape Matapan. Pauſanias reckons only ſeventy ſtadia between them (*a*); and Bellin ſays that Matapan is diſtant from Cape Gallo, or the promontory of Acritas, thirty miles, or ten marine leagues, to the eaſt-ſouth-eaſt (*b*). This diſtance, which is the breadth of the entrance of the gulf of Meſſenia, is much greater according to the Portulans. Pliny, however, makes it leſs (*c*); on which account I have adhered to the meaſure given by Bellin, and employed it in a right line in my maps.

(*u*) D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 20.——(*x*) Pauſan. lib. 4, cap. 34, p. 365 et 367.—(*y*) Breydenbach, Peregr. Terr. Sanct. p. 31: Mogunt. 1486, in fol. Pellegrin. Voyag. de la Morée, p. 7. Foucherot. Voyag. Manuſcr.—(*z*) Bellin, Deſcript. du Golfe de Ven. p. 202.—(*a*) Pauſan. lib. 3, cap. 25, p. 276.—(*b*) Bellin. ibid. p. 200.——(*c*) Plin. lib. 4, cap. 5, t. i. p. 193.

From Tænarum it was not difficult for me to gain the promontory of Malea. M. Verguin, from the latter cape, had taken the bearing of the former, from two different ſtations; and thus determined the poſition of the promontory of Tænarum with reſpect to that of Malea. By taking the oppoſite directions, I have aſcertained the poſition of Malea from Tænarum. All the environs of the former cape are laid down from a manuſcript chart of the ſame M. Verguin, which has given me the coaſt from the promontory of Malea, now Cape St. Angelo, to the iſle of Cervi, incluſively; as alſo the northern coaſt of the iſland of Cerigo, or Cythera. To this chart is added another of the anchoring place of St. Nicholas, anciently the Phœnician port, in the ſame iſland of Cythera. The remainder of the iſland is taken from Coronelli (*d*), whoſe deſcription has been compared with other materials. The iſle of Cervi was formerly only a peninſula, the moſt ſoutherly point of which was called Onu-gnathos, or the jaw-bone of the aſs.

In the interior part of Peloponneſus, Lacedæmon, or Sparta, is laid down from its diſtance from Megalopolis. Pauſanias ſays that from Sparta to Olympia the diſtance is ſix hundred and ſixty ſtadia (*e*); and Livy informs us that the road paſſed through Megalopolis (*f*). We have ſeen the table of Peutinger reckons, in two diſtances, thirty-four Roman miles from Olympia to Megalopolis. Theſe thirty-four miles make two hundred and ſeventy-two Olympian ſtadia; which, ſubducted from ſix hundred and ſixty, leave three hundred and eighty-eight ſtadia for the diſtance from Megalopolis to Sparta. The diſtance in my maps, in a right line, is three hundred and thirty

(*d*) Coronelli, Deſcript. de la Morée, p. 82: Paris, 1687, in fol.—(*e*) Pauſan. lib. 6, cap. 16, p. 492—(*f*) Liv. lib. 45, cap. 28.

ſtadia; and Sparta is placed in the latitude of 37° 10′ N. according to the obſervation of Vernon (*g*).

It has not been the ſame with Coron: I have not been able to place this city in the latitude obſerved by Vernon (*h*). The ſouthern part of Peloponneſus, however, as I have already ſaid, reſts on an obſervation of latitude made at ſea by M. de Chazelles, to the ſouth of Cape Tænarum or Metapan, and directly weſt of the moſt ſouthern point of the iſland of Cythera (*i*). This obſervation aſcertains the latitude of the extreme point of Cerigo to be 36° 10′ N.

In the northern part of Peloponneſus, the ſituation of Dyme in Achaia is determined by its diſtance from Olympia. From Olympia to Elis there were two roads: one through the plain, three hundred ſtadia in length (*k*); and the other, which was the ſhorteſt, over the mountain. By the latter it was reckoned twelve miles, or ninety-ſix ſtadia, from Olympia to Pylos near Elis (*l*), and ſeventy or eighty ſtadia from Pylos to Elis itſelf (*m*); in the whole, a hundred and ſixty-ſix, or a hundred and ſeventy-ſix, ſtadia, from Olympia to Elis. From the latter city, proceeding into Achaia, Pauſanias reckons a hundred and fifty-ſeven ſtadia (*n*) to the paſſage of the river Lariſſus; and he adds (*o*) that, from this river to Dyme, it is about four hundred ſtadia. All theſe diſtances appear to me accurate except the laſt, which cannot be made to agree with the meaſures taken at ſea. Paulmier has indeed perceived that there muſt be an error in this number (*p*); but he has not corrected it. I would propoſe to ſubſtitute in the Greek

---

(*g*) Journal de Vernon, p. 302.——(*h*) Id. ibid.—(*i*) Note Manuſcr. de M. Freret.——(*k*) Strab. lib. 8, p. 367. Pauſan. lib. 6, cap. 22, p. 510.—(*l*) Plin. lib. 4, cap. 5, t. i. p. 193.—(*m*) Diod. Sic. lib. 14, p. 248. Pauſan. lib. 6, p. 509.——(*n*) Pauſan. ibid. cap. 26, p. 520.—(*o*) Id. lib. 7, cap. 17, p. 564.—(*p*) Palmer, Exercit. p. 412.

the numeral letter which denotes forty for that which ſignifies four hundred; and we ſhall then have three hundred and ſixty-three, or three hundred and ſeventy-three, ſtadia, for the diſtance from Olympia to Dyme. My maps give more than three hundred and twenty in a right line.

I could not place Dyme at a greater diſtance from Olympia. Dyme was only ſixty ſtadia from the promontory of Araxus, according to Strabo (*q*); and the Venetian Portulan reckons only eighteen miles in a right line from this cape to Chelonites, the ſituation of which has already been determined.

M. Verguin has taken the plan of an anchoring place ſituated to the eaſt of the promontory of Araxus, now Cape Papa, which extends to Dyme. From this anchoring place the town of Patras, anciently Patræ, has been obſerved, according to Bellin (*r*), to bear eaſt by north. The variation appears to me to have been corrected in this obſervation. But the diſtance from Dyme to Patræ, according to ſeveral ancient authors, is a hundred and twenty ſtadia (*s*): from the promontory of Araxus to Patræ, therefore, the diſtance was a hundred and eighty ſtadia. In my maps it is a hundred and ſixty-four, or a hundred and ſixty-five, in a right line.

The ſituation of Patræ is alſo determined by its diſtance from the iſthmus of Corinth. This diſtance is ſeven hundred and twenty ſtadia, according to Agathemerus (*t*); and there is no reaſon to ſuſpect an error, ſince Pliny eſtimates it at the ſame. The latter ſays that the length of the gulph of Corinth, or of the ſea of Criſſa, to the iſthmus, is eighty-five miles (*u*); and he adds, that from the promontory of

(*q*) Strab. lib. 8, p. 337.—(*r*) Bellin, Deſcript. du Golfe de Ven. p. 186.—(*s*) Apollod. in Steph. Frag. voc. Δύμη. Strab. ibid. p. 386. Pauſan. lib. 7, cap. 18, p. 567, 568. Peuting. Tab. Segm. 7.—(*t*) Agathem. lib. 1, cap. 4, p. 10, ap. Geograph. Min. Græc. t. ii.—(*u*) Plin. lib. 4, cap. 4, t. i. p. 192.

Rhium it is five miles to Patræ (*x*); in the whole, ninety miles, which make exactly ſeven hundred and twenty ſtadia. This meaſure alſo agrees very well with ſome particular diſtances on the coaſt of Achaia, given by Pauſanias and the Peutinger table (*y*). In my maps, the diſtance in a right line between the part of the iſthmus on the ſea of Criſſa where a wall terminates, and the poſition of Patræ, is ſix hundred and ſixty-five ſtadia. It may perhaps be thought that I have not made a ſufficient allowance in reducing the itinerary meaſure to a right line; but it is to be obſerved that the coaſt is almoſt ſtraight, and makes no other elbow than that of the cape of Sicyon. This cape has been obſerved by Wheler (*z*) to bear north-weſt by north of the Acro-corinthus; and the Greek and Venetian Portulans place Patræ in the direction of weſt by ſouth, and even weſt-ſouth-weſt, from that cape.

In front of Patræ is the iſland of Cefalonia, anciently Cephallenia, which, according to Strabo (*a*), is only eighty ſtadia diſtant from the promontory of Chelonites in Peloponneſus, and ſixty from the iſland of Zacynthus. The figure of it is taken from a Venetian chart, the ſame that M. D'Anville has made uſe of (*b*). This chart, which appears to me to have been drawn with care, has alſo furniſhed me with a part of the iſland of Ithaca, now Teaki; and the ports ſituated in the north of the latter iſland are laid down from a plan taken by M. Verguin.

From Cephallenia Strabo again reckons fifty ſtadia to Leucadia (*c*). But this diſtance is erroneous: for navigators eſtimate it at not leſs than three marine leagues, or nine Italian miles (*d*); at which diſtance

---

(*x*) Plin. lib. 4. cap. 5. p. 193.—(*y*) Pauſan. lib. 7. paſſim. Peuting. Tab. ſegm. 7.—(*z*) Wheler's Journey, b. 6. p. 442.—(*a*) Strab. lib. 10. p. 456 et 458.—(*b*) D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 10, 21.—(*c*) Strab. lib. 10. p. 456.—(*d*) Coronelli, Deſcript. de la Morée, p. 65. Bellin. Deſcript. du Golfe de Ven. p. 163.

I have placed theſe two iſlands in my map, following the bearing which the Venetian Portulan has given between the moſt northern cape of Cefalonia and the moſt ſouthern of Leucadia. The latter iſland is now called St. Maura, and was long only a peninſula: it is laid down from a map of Coronelli's, of which M. D'Anville has alſo made uſe (*e*). The coaſt of the oppoſite continent, towards Alyzia, as well as the iſlands between that and Leucadia, are taken from a plan by M. Verguin.

The town Leucas was not ſituated in the ſame place as that of St. Maura is at preſent. The ruins of it are ſtill to be ſeen at ſome diſtance on the ſea ſhore, and in a place where the iſland approaches neareſt to the main land. It was built by the Corinthians, on the iſthmus by which the iſland anciently was joined to the continent; but the iſthmus having been cut through, the town remained on the iſland, and the channel took the name of Dioryctos. According to the accounts of ancient authors (*f*), the diſtance from Patræ to Leucas was eſtimated at ſeven hundred ſtadia; but in my map it is but five hundred and ſeventy-five, in a right line, becauſe the navigation from one of theſe ports to the other is much embarraſſed; and becauſe, beſides, the diſtance from Naupactus to Dioryctos, according to the table of Peutinger, would not allow me to make it more.

Naupactus, now called Lepanto, lies more to the eaſt than Patræ. This city is ſituated on the ſea of Criſſa, not far from the promontory of Antirrhium. From it the Peutinger table (*g*) gives, at ſeveral diſtances, ſeventy-eight Roman miles to Dioryctos. Theſe ſeventy-eight miles amount to ſix hundred

---

(*e*) D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 10.—(*f*) Polyb. ap. Strab. lib. 2. p. 105. Plin. lib. 2, cap. 108, t. i. p. 124; lib. 4, cap. 4, p. 192. Agathem. lib. 1, cap. 4, p. 10, ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. ii.—(*g*) Peuting. Tab. ſegm. 7.

and twenty-four Olympian ſtadia; and I have made the diſtance more than ſix hundred, in a right line.

On the road from Patræ to Dioryctos, the Achelous, now called Aſpro-potamo, or the White River, was croſſed. Coronelli has given a map of a part of the courſe of this river (*h*), which was taken in conſequence of an incurſion that the Venetians made into Acarnania and Ætolia in 1684. I have found in it the track of the ancient road; but as the ſcale of it is erroneous, I have rectified it from the diſtances pointed out by M. Foucherot (*i*), who has travelled through the country; and have adjuſted the whole map to the poſition of Œniadæ, which was ſituated at the mouth of the Alpheus, and diſtant one hundred ſtadia from the promontory Araxus in Peloponneſus (*k*).

This map extends to the ruins of Stratos, which was built on the right bank of the river, at the diſtance of more than two hundred ſtadia from its mouth, according to Strabo (*l*). Yet the ſame author ſays, ſoon after (*m*), that Stratos was half-way between Alyzia and Anactorium; and the latter city ſtood on the gulf of Ambracia. Paulmier has endeavoured (*n*) to reconcile theſe two paſſages: but his uſual penetration appears here to have forſaken him; he offers nothing ſatisfactory. If he had attended to the reſpective ſituation of the places, he might eaſily have perceived that the ſecond paſſage is corrupted; and that inſtead of Ἀνακτόριον, we ſhould read Ἀντίῤῥιον.

From Leucas, Strabo reckons two hundred and forty ſtadia to the temple of Actium, at the entrance of the gulf of Ambracia, on the coaſt of Acarnania (*o*). This diſtance appears to me erroneous;

(*h*) Coronelli, Deſcript. de la Morée, p. 69.—(*i*) Foucherot, Voyag. Manuſcr.—(*k*) Polyb. Hiſt. lib. 4, p. 329—(*l*) Strab. lib. 10, p. 450.—(*m*) Id. ibid.—(*n*) Palmer. Græc. Antiq. p. 388.—(*o*) Strab. lib. 10, p. 451.

for the Peutinger table only gives fifteen miles between Dioryctos and Nicopolis, which was afterwards built by Auguſtus, on the other ſide of the gulf, in Epirus (*p*); and the Portulans and travellers (*q*) compute the diſtance between the fortreſs of St. Maura and that of La Preveza at only twelve miles. Theſe miles, which can only be Greek miles, I have laid down in a right line on my map. For the bearing I have followed that given by Bellin (*r*).

The gulf of Ambracia, at preſent the gulf of Arta, is laid down from a large map of Coronelli's, the ſame that M. D'Anville has made uſe of (*s*); but, like him, I have been obliged to correct its ſcale, and adjuſt the map to the meaſures which Polybius has given of this gulf (*t*).

In this latitude Greece is ſhut in between two gulfs; that of Ambracia to the weſt, and that of Malia to the eaſt; ſo that the interval that ſeparates them is conſidered by Strabo as an iſthmus, of which he gives the meaſure (*u*), which he makes to be eight hundred ſtadia from the bottom of the gulf of Ambracia to Thermopylæ on the Maliac gulf. This meaſure has enabled me to determine the point of Thermopylæ, which is alſo given by other means. The ſame author ſays that from the bottom of the gulf of Criſſa the diſtance to Thermopylæ, in a right line, is five hundred and eight ſtadia (*x*). What Strabo calls the gulf of Criſſa is the ſea of Criſſa, or of Alcyon, which was afterwards named the gulf of Corinth. He ſays nothing of any particular gulf of Criſſa, near Delphi; and perhaps I have been

---

(*p*) Peuting. Tab. ſegm. 7.——(*q*) Des Hayes, Voyag. du Levant, p. 467: Paris, 1632, 4°. Spon. Voyag. t. i. p. 81.——(*r*) Bellin. Deſcript. du Golfe de Ven. p. 161.——(*s*) D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 10. Mem. de l'Acad. des Bell. Lettr. t. xxxii. p. 513.—(*t*) Polyb. Hiſt. lib. 4, p. 327.——(*u*) Strab. lib. 8, p. 334. Id. Epitom. lib. 8, p. 112, ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. ii.—(*x*) Id. ibid.

wrong in repreſenting it diſtinct from this ſea in my maps. Laſtly, the bottom of the gulf of Criſſa, in Strabo, is in the environs of Pagæ, in Megaris (*y*). In my maps the diſtance from Thermopylæ to this city, in a right line, is four hundred and ſeventy ſtadia, which does not exactly agree with that given by Strabo; but the compariſon of the bearings, of which I ſhall ſpeak preſently, would not permit me to admit a greater. The firſt diſtance is laid down in a right line within about twelve ſtadia.

The bottom of the ſea of Criſſa is determined—1. From the diſtance from Pagæ to Megara, or to Niſæa (*z*). 2. From that between Creuſis in Bœotia and the promontory of Olmiæ near Corinth (*a*). 3. From the bearing of this ſame promontory, as obſerved by Wheler (*b*), from the harbour of San Baſilio, which lies to the eaſt of that anciently called Eutretus, and now Livadoſtro.

For the interior part of Attica, Bœotia, and Phocis, it would at firſt view ſeem to admit of no doubt that we ought to follow the map of Wheler; but if we examine it with attention we ſhall find that it is not to be confided in. The map of this traveller differs eſſentially from his journal. The bearings he has given in the latter are not found the ſame in the map. I ſhall inſtance only in the poſition of Corinth. We have ſeen that, according to the bearings given by Wheler, that city muſt be more to the ſouth than Athens; yet in the map, in whatever manner it be taken, it will be found to lie more to the north. I know well that the difference of latitude found between theſe two cities on the map may be diminiſhed by taking the north for that indicated by the compaſs; but, even thus, Corinth cannot be brought

---

(*y*) Strab. lib. 8, p. 336, 379: lib. 9, p. 409.——(*z*) Id. ibid. p. 334. Id. Epitom. lib. 8, p. 111, ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. ii. Peuting. Tab. ſegm. 7.—(*a*) Strab. lib. 9, p. 409.—(*b*) Wheler's Journey, b. 6, p. 472.

down to its true place. It is the ſame with other places obſerved by Vernon. If we take the map of Wheler as it ſtands, we ſhall find they are all in the latitudes he has given; Wheler has then adjuſted his map to the obſervations of Vernon. But of this proofs are unneceſſary; Wheler has himſelf told us ſo in his preface. He has not perceived that theſe latitudes, for the moſt part erroneous, deſtroy the accuracy of all his own operations. Beſides, how could he lay down places according to their latitude on a map taken by the compaſs, without correcting the variation? We can therefore only make uſe of this map partially; it is rather to be had recourſe to as containing memorandums that have their value, than as an exact repreſentation of the country.

I have taken all the bearings given by Wheler; and have followed the Engliſh original, becauſe the French tranſlation is frequently faulty. Wheler indeed has only given the points of the compaſs, which leave us in an uncertainty of 11° 15′; but, by comparing a great number of theſe bearings, I have been able to aſcertain ſome points with tolerable accuracy, and have reaſon to believe that I have reſtored his map to what it was before he had adjuſted it to the obſervations of Vernon. I have only corrected, in all his bearings, the variation; which I have taken, with M. D'Anville (*c*), at a point of the compaſs towards the weſt.

The plans of M. Foucherot have given me the ſummits of Mount Pentelicus, Mount Hymettus, and the Cerate Mountains. I have taken my ſtation with Wheler on the two latter, and alſo at the Acro-corinthus, to determine the poſition of Cithæron. From Cithæron and the Acro-corinthus I have determined Helicon, and alſo the ſummit of Parnaſſus called Lycoria, which has been obſerved by Wheler

---

(*c*) D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 25.

to be directly north of the Acro-corinthus (*d*). From Cithæron, Helicon, and Parnaſſus, I have aſcertained the poſition of Mount Ptous, in Bœotia; from the latter and Cithæron, Mount Teumeſſus, near Chalcis, or Negropont; from Cithæron and Mount Hymettus, Mount Parnes; from Mount Ptous, ſeveral mountains in the iſland of Eubœa, and one near Opus, now called Talanda. Laſtly, from the Acro-corinthus I have determined ſeveral capes which run out into the ſea of Criſſa. Among all theſe ſituations, the poſition of Chalcis or Negropont in Eubœa is found in the latitude given by Vernon (*e*); but I have not been able to place Thebes or Delphi in the latitudes aſſigned them by that traveller.

From Turco-Chorio, anciently Elatea, Wheler has obſerved the ſummit of Parnaſſus to bear ſouth by weſt (*f*): by taking the oppoſite direction I have determined the poſition of Elatea from Parnaſſus. Turco-chorio is laid down in a map of Thermopylæ, taken in 1781, by M. Foucherot; ſo that it has been eaſy to adjuſt this map to mine. It is the ſame which I have copied, in part, in the plan of the paſs of Thermopylæ. It has conducted me to Zeitoun, and has beſides given me the point of the iſland of Eubœa. Zeitoun is the ancient Lamia, as is proved by an inſcription given by Paul Lucas (*g*); but the country in the environs is ſcarcely to be known for the ſame. The Sperchius no longer flows in the ſame channel as formerly; the marſhes which exiſted in the time of Herodotus are now become firm ground; the Maliac gulf fills up every day; and the ſtrait of Thermopylæ is at preſent much wider than it was in the time of Xerxes.

From Athens to Thermopylæ many of the diſtances which are given by ancient authors have ap-

---

(*d*) Wheler's Journey, b. 4, p. 318.—(*e*) Journal de Vernon, p. 302.—(*f*) Whel. ibid. b. 6, p. 462.—(*g*) Paul Lucas, Second Voyag. t. i. p. 405. Inſcript. 52.

peared to me to be computed in Pythian ſtadia, or ſtadia which are ſhorter by one fifth than the Olympian. I ſhall here only inſtance in ſome that are given near Thermopylæ; by comparing which with the ſame diſtances in Roman meaſures, we ſhall perceive that the ſtadia in which they are eſtimated are in the proportion of ten to the mile.

Herodotus, when deſcribing this famous paſs, reckons forty-five ſtadia from Anticyra, along the Sperchius, to Trachis (*h*); and Strabo ſays that the Sperchius is diſtant from Lamia thirty ſtadia (*i*); in the whole, ſeventy-five ſtadia from Trachis to Lamia. But Trachis having been deſtroyed, according to the ſame Strabo (*k*), Heraclea was built at about ſix ſtadia diſtance. Subduct theſe ſix ſtadia from ſeventy-five, and there will remain ſixty-nine for the diſtance from Lamia to Heraclea; and Livy ſays expreſsly, ſpeaking of theſe two cities, *interſunt ſeptem millia fermè paſſuum* (*l*). The ſame proportion is likewiſe found in the diſtance from Heraclea to the hot ſprings at Thermopylæ. This diſtance is forty ſtadia, according to Thucydides (*m*), which meaſure is confirmed by Strabo (*n*); yet Pliny makes it only four Roman miles (*o*).

An obſervation taken by M. Foucherot, at Thermopylæ, of the bearing of that part of the coaſt of Theſſaly which extends fartheſt to the ſouth, has given me the direction of the channel which ſeparates this country from Eubœa. This channel is much longer than it is repreſented in the greater part of maps, but it is extremely narrow; for I have not been able to employ the eighty ſtadia aſſigned by Herodotus (*p*) for the diſtance between Artemiſium and Aphetæ, but by taking them at only fifty-three toiſes each, as M. D'Anville has done in his map of

---

(*h*) Herodot. lib. 7, cap. 198.—(*i*) Strab. lib. 9, p. 433.—(*k*) Id. ibid. p. 428.—(*l*) Liv. lib. 36, cap. 25.—(*m*) Thucyd. lib. 3, cap. 92.—(*n*) Strab. lib. 9, p. 429.——(*o*) Plin. lib. 4, cap. 7, t. i. p. 199.—(*p*) Herodot. lib. 8, cap 8.

ancient Greece. The length I have given to this channel is the ſame with that of the coaſt of Eubœa which borders it; and this coaſt extends the ſpace of thirty-ſix Italian miles, according to a manuſcript chart of the Archipelago, drawn by the pilot Gautier, in 1738. On the moſt northern cape of the iſland of Eubœa formerly ſtood the city of Cerinthus, the name of which has been corrupted by mariners into that of Capo Rhento.

Several maps make this cape bear due north of the promontory of Sepias, now cape St. George; and the chart of Gautier places the latter directly ſouth of the point of Caſſander, anciently the promontory of Poſidium, in the peninſula of Pallene. The diſtance from the promontory of Poſidium to Sepias appears to me to be about thirty-five Italian miles; Gautier makes it more; but it cannot much exceed this, for the latitude of the promontory of Poſidium is determined by that of Therma, now Salonichi, at the bottom of the Thermaic gulf. The whole coaſt from that city to the promontory of Canaſtreum, now Canoniſtro, is laid down from a chart taken geometrically, in 1738, by M. Le Roi, an engineer who accompanied the marquis d'Antin. The map of M. Le Roi has alſo furniſhed me with the mouths of the Axius, and even the coaſt of Theſſaly, though the latter be only laid down from eſtimation.

The longitude and latitude of Salonichi have been obſerved by father Feuillée (q). It is ſituated 20° 48′ eaſt of Paris, and in latitude 40° 41′ 10″ N. From the poſition of this place I have determined the longitude of all Greece, in my general map.

The ſummit of Mount Olympus, in Theſſaly, is aſcertained by its bearing from Salonichi. The valley of Tempe is given from a manuſcript map of

---

(q) Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, ann. 1702, p. 9.

Mr. Stuart, a learned Engliſhman, who has publiſhed the Antiquities of Athens; and the bottom of the Pagaſitic gulf is determined, as I have already ſaid, from the latitude of Pagaſæ, now the caſtle of Volo. The latitude of this caſtle is 39° 21′, according to Dapper (*r*). I know not whence he obtained this obſervation, but it appears to me ſufficiently accurate. The iſles Sciathos, Scopelos, and the others near to them, are taken from the chart of Gautier; except that of Scyros, which is laid down from the plan given of it by the Count de Choiſeul-Gouffier (*s*).

On the weſtern coaſt I ſtopped at the gulf of Ambracia. I ſhall now proceed to determine the poſition of the iſland of Corcyra, at preſent Corfu. Coronelli has given a map of this iſland, which is ſufficiently minute; but the ſcale of it is defective. M. D'Anville has corrected it (*t*), by comparing it with a plan taken by M. Verguin. I have done the ſame; and have afterwards adjuſted to the poſition of this iſland the coaſt of Epirus, from Buthrotum to the promontory Chimærium, and even beyond. The greater number of the Portulans place the iſlands called Paxæ to the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt of Corfu; they are nevertheleſs laid down very nearly ſouth in all the maps, and ſo they are found in mine. In giving their figure I have followed a map by Van Keulen.

From theſe iſlands the Greek and compiled Portulans make Cape Sidero, the moſt weſterly point of Cephallenia, to bear ſouth by eaſt; and Levanto ſays (*u*) this is in general the courſe ſteered in ſailing from Corfu to Cefalonia. The diſtance is different, according to different authors; but it is determined by the latitude of Corfu, which, according to the ta-

---

(*r*) Dapper, Deſcript. de l'Archip. p. 342.—(*s*) Voyag. Pittor. de la Grèce, pl. 40, t. i. p. 77.—(*t*) D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de Grèce, p. 9.—(*u*) Levanto, Specchio del Mare, p. 105.

bles of Riccioli and Pimentel (*x*), which are conſtructed from the obſervations of navigators, is 39° 37′ N. The poſition of Corfu agrees with the ſeven hundred ſtadia which the ancients computed between Leucas and Corcyra (*y*). The latter city is not indeed the ſame with Corfu: the ruins of it are ſeen at a little diſtance to the ſouth, in a peninſula now called Cherſopoli; and from this peninſula to Leucas, the diſtance, in a right line, on my map, is ſix hundred and twelve Olympian ſtadia, which appears a ſuitable reduction.

From Corcyra the ancients again reckoned ſeven hundred ſtadia (*z*) to the Acro-ceraunian mountains; or perhaps only ſix hundred and ſixty, which is the number in the manuſcript of Agathemerus (*a*); though Tennulius has thought proper to correct it from the text of Pliny. He would have done better to have corrected Pliny (*b*) by Agathemerus. In my map the diſtance of five hundred and ninety ſtadia will be found, in a right line, between Corcyra and the point of the Acro-ceraunian or Ceraunian mountains, now called La Linguetta. This reduction is not too great. The poſition of that point is likewiſe aſcertained by other means.

The latitude of this point is taken from a large chart of the Gulf of Oricum, now La Valona, geometrically taken, in 1690, by a Venetian engineer, named Alberghetti, in which the latitude ſeems to have been given from an aſtronomical obſervation made at La Valona, though it is not mentioned in the chart. Its longitude is deduced from its bearing with reſpect to the moſt northern point of Corfu:

(*x*) Ricciol. Geograph. et Hydrogr. Reform. lib. 9, cap. 4, p. 384: Venet. 1672, in fol. Pimentel, Arte de Navegar, p. 216: Liſboa, 1722, in fol.—(*y*) Polyb. ap. Strab. lib. 2, p. 105. Plin. lib. 2, cap. 108, t. i. p. 124. Agathem. lib. 1, cap. 4, p. 10, ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. ii.—(*z*) Polyb. ap. Strab. ibid.—(*a*) Agathem. ibid.—(*b*) Plin. ibid.

at leaſt, Levanto ſays (*c*) that Corfu lies ten leagues to the ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of the iſle of Saſeno, anciently Saſo. The leagues of this pilot are always four Italian miles each, as has been remarked by M. D'Anville (*d*); and, taking the oppoſite direction, the ten leagues will preciſely extend from Cape Phalacrum, the moſt northern point of Corfu, to the latitude which the Venetian chart aſſigns to the point of La Linguetta. I have therefore reaſon to believe that the Ceraunian mountains are rightly placed in my map. On the other hand, the poſition of the Cape La Linguetta, which is placed due ſouth of Saſeno in the Venetian chart, is ſhewn to be right by that of the ſmall iſland Thoronos. The latter is directly to the ſouth (*e*) of Saſeno, and due weſt (*f*) of Phalacrum in Corcyra.

The chart of the Gulf of Oricum, which appeared to me very carefully laid down, has furniſhed me with the coaſts of that gulf, thoſe of the iſland Saſo, and even a part of the courſe of the river Celydnus. I have alſo profited by a note engraved on that chart, which contains a conciſe but well drawn deſcription of the country in the environs of La Valona, the ancient Aulon. It has likewiſe given me the diſtances deſcending to the ſouth to Buthrotum, oppoſite Corcyra; and has, beſides, conducted me to Durazzo, or Epidamnus, in Illyricum. But it muſt ſurely excite our aſtoniſhment that ſo accurate a chart ſhould have remained almoſt unknown to the time of M. D'Anville (*g*); the reaſon of which no doubt is, that the greater part of geographers, accuſtomed to copy from each other, have never thought of exa-

(*c*) Levanto, Specchio del Mare, p. 95, 104.—(*d*) D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 4.—(*e*) Portul. Grec, et Compilé. Levanto, ibid.—(*f*) Portul. Manuſcr. Coronelli, Deſcript. de la Morée, p. 63.—(*g*) D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 6.

mining Greece in detail, as has been done by M. D'Anville.

The Greek and compiled Portulans, Levanto (*h*), and Alberghetti, in a note, lay down Durazzo due north of the iſle of Saſeno. I have placed it in that direction; and for the diſtance I think we ſhould prefer that given by Alberghetti; not that the others differ much from it, but becauſe it is the greateſt of all: yet has it ſtill obliged me to take the leaſt of two different latitudes which have been aſſigned to Durazzo, and which, as I have already ſaid, is that of the table of Philip Lanſberge (*i*), who ſtates it at 41° 27′. The tables of Harris and Riccioli place Durazzo more to the north, and make the latitude 41° 58′ (*k*); but this would require almoſt double the diſtance.

From all that I have ſaid it appears to me that the weſtern coaſt of Greece is aſcertained with tolerable accuracy: it is therefore now only neceſſary to enquire whether my meaſures will be found exact, if we croſs to the eaſtern ſide. I have already determined the breadth of Greece; firſt in Peloponneſus, by the diſtance of Argos from Olympia; and, afterwards, in the middle of Greece itſelf, by that of the Gulf of Ambracia from Thermopylæ. I ſhall now proceed to aſcertain it in the moſt northern part, by the extent of the Egnatian way, which went from Apollonia and Epidamnus to Theſſalonica or Therma, at the bottom of the Thermaic Gulf, and even beyond. This way indeed was made by the Romans, and did not exiſt till a long time after the æra of the travels of Anacharſis: yet the meaſure of its length to Theſſalonica will enable us to determine the ſpace

---

(*h*) Levanto, Specchio del Mare, p. 95.—(*i*) Philip. Lanſberg. Tab. Mot. Cœl. Perp. p. 8: Middelb. 1663, in fol.——(*k*) Harris's Diction. under the word Latitude: London, 1736, fol. Ricciol. Geogr. et Hydrogr. Reform. lib. 9, cap. 4, p. 397.

which ſeparates the two ſeas. This meaſure is given in Roman miles.

Polybius, according to Strabo (*l*), reckoned two hundred and ſixty-ſeven miles on this road from Apollonia in Illyricum to Theſſalonica. Strabo afterward remarks that the road was not longer from Dyrrachium or Epidamnus, than from Apollonia (*m*); it will therefore be indifferent whether we take the meaſure of it from one or the other of thoſe cities. I ſhall take it from Epidamnus, becauſe I have already determined the poſition of that place. The 267 Roman miles, at 756 toiſes each, at which they are eſtimated by M. D'Anville (*n*), make 201852 toiſes; and on my map the diſtance between Epidamnus and Therma, in a right line, is 167200. The reduction of the itinerary meaſure to the right line is about one ſixth, which I imagine will appear a ſuitable proportion in a mountainous country, and where the road paſſes through ſeveral defiles. Alberghetti, beſides, ſays that the diſtance from Durazzo to Salonichi is little more than two hundred Italian miles.

In the interior part of Epirus ſome particularities may be remarked that are not found in any maps before publiſhed. They are taken in part from a manuſcript journey from Arta, anciently Ambracia, by Joannina, and Gomphi, to Lariſſa in Theſſaly; and in part from the Greek geography of Meletius, a native of Joannina, a town ſituated on the lake Acheruſia. It may perhaps excite ſurprize to ſee this lake within land, at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea, while all the maps place it at the mouth of the Acheron: yet Scylax and Strabo (*o*) make the Acheron not fall into this lake, but riſe out of it;

(*l*) Polyb. ap. Strab. lib. 7, p. 323.——(*m*) Strab. ibid.——(*n*) D'Anville, Trait. des Mes. Itin. p. 44.—(*o*) Scyl. p. 11, ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. i. Strab. lib. 7, p. 324.

and Pliny ſtill more poſitively ſays (*p*) that the Acheron, after having flowed out of the lake Acheruſia, makes a courſe of thirty-ſix miles to arrive at the ſea. This is in fact the diſtance from Joannina to port Veliki, anciently Glycys, or the Sweet Port. The Acheron in this ſpace loſes itſelf for ſome time under ground, according to Meletius (*q*); and this it is, no doubt, which has cauſed it to be repreſented as one of the rivers of hell. The ſame is probably the caſe with the Cocytus, which riſes out of the ſame lake.

I ſhall not enter into ſo minute a detail of the remainder of the general map, though all the parts of it have been laid down on the ſame ſcale as the particular ones. The general map is, as I may ſay, only the extract of a work of much greater labour; it will therefore be ſufficient to indicate the principal points.

The figure of the three peninſulas of Chalcidice and the Gulf of Pieria, to the iſle of Thaſos incluſively, is taken from a manuſcript chart of the pilot Gauthier, found among the papers of M. Freret. This chart has been adjuſted to that of the eaſtern coaſt of the Thermaic Gulf, taken geometrically by M. Le Roi, and of which I have already ſpoken. In this chart of Gauthier's the peninſula in which Mount Athos is ſituated, extends to a ſomewhat greater length than in another manuſcript map of the Archipelago, which is to be found in the Geographical Collection for Foreign Affairs: but I have reaſon to believe the manuſcript which I have followed accurate, becauſe it agrees with the meaſures of this peninſula given by Pliny and Belon (*r*); and becauſe, beſides, the ſummit of Mount Athos has

---

(*p*) Plin. lib. 4, cap. 1, t. i. p. 189.——(*q*) Μελετ. Γεωγρ. lib. 1, ſect. 18, cap. 3, No. 10: Venet. 1728, in fol.—(*r*) Plin. lib. 4, cap. 10, t. i. p. 202. Belon, Obſerv. liv. 1, chap. 35.

preciſely the ſame bearing from the ruins of Alexandria Troas, more anciently Sigeum, which it was obſerved to have by Mr. Chandler (*s*).

The iſle of Lemnos is laid down according to its diſtances from Mount Athos and the Helleſpont, and the bearings indicated by the ſhadow of Mount Athos, as it projects itſelf on that iſland. Myrina, the principal city of Lemnos, could not be at the north-weſt point, as it is found in ſome maps. The ſhadow of Mount Athos, according to the teſtimony of almoſt all antiquity, did not reach a brazen cow which ſtood in the forum till the ſummer ſolſtice (*t*); and Belon has remarked (*u*) that the ſhadow already projected on the north-weſt angle of Lemnos, on the 2d of June. The coaſt of Thrace, from Thaſos to the mouth of the Hebrus, is laid down from the indications of the Portulans, compared with the Roman itineraries.

The latitude of the Dardanelles, anciently the Helleſpont, has been obſerved by M. de Chazelles (*x*); but for their poſition I have entirely followed a large manuſcript chart taken within theſe few years by M. Tondu, an aſtronomer, who has aſcertained their longitude and latitude. This chart has furniſhed me with the coaſts of the Gulf of Melas, the Thracian Cherſoneſus, and the oppoſite Aſiatic ſhore, to Tenedos. To this is added another chart, alſo in manuſcript, taken by M. Truguet, captain of a frigate, under the orders of the count de Choiſeul-Gouffier. From this I have obtained the remainder of the coaſt of the Troas, the Gulf of Adramyttium to the entrance of that of Cyme, and the whole iſland of Leſbos.

(*s*) Chand. Trav. in Aſia Min. chap. 8, p. 23.—(*t*) Sophocl. ap. Etymol. Magn. in Αθως. Apollon. Rhod. Argon. lib. 1, v. 604. Plin. lib. 4, cap. 12, t. i. p. 214. Plut. de Fac. in Orb. Lun. t. ii. p. 935. Solin. cap. ii. p. 31.—(*u*) Belon. Obſerv. liv. 1, chap. 25.——(*x*) Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, ann. 1761, p. 168.

The Propontis, now the ſea of Marmara, is adjuſted, on the one hand, to the poſition of Byzantium, or Conſtantinople, the longitude and latitude of which are taken, as I have already ſaid, from the *Connoiſſance des Temps* for the year 1788 (*y*); and, on the other, to that of the Dardanelles. The figure of it is taken from a large manuſcript map, deſigned in 1731 by M. Bohn, an engineer, in the ſervice of prince Ragozzi. This map is the ſame that M. D'Anville made uſe of (*z*). I have copied it exactly, except that I have thought that I ought to place Cyzicus more to the eaſt, from the diſtances given by ancient authors, and even by modern travellers. The bottom of the Gulf of Aſtacus, and the lake near to Ancora, are taken from a manuſcript chart by M. Peiſſonel; and the Boſphorus of Thrace, now the canal of Conſtantinople, is laid down from a particular plan which I have given of it.

To the poſition of Smyrna, the longitude and latitude of which have been obſerved by Father Feuillée (*a*), I have adjuſted a large manuſcript chart of a part of the Archipelago, which I had deſigned in 1785. This chart contains all the iſlands to the ſouth of the parallel of Smyrna, and to the north of that of Rhodes, as well as the correſponding coaſts of Europe and Aſia. The iſlands are placed in it according to the obſervations of Tournefort, and other travellers; and their figures are taken from different plans, ſome of which are manuſcript. A great number of theſe plans are found in Tournefort; the count de Choiſeul-Gouffier has given ſeveral (*b*); and I have alſo derived advantage from thoſe contained in the collections of Dapper, Boſchini,

---

(*y*) Connoiſſance des Temps pour 1788, p. 245.——(*z*) D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 33.—(*a*) Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, ann. 1702, p. 8.—(*b*) Voyag. Pittor. de la Grèce.

and even Bordoné. The plans of the iſlands of Thera and Aſtypalæa are manuſcript; they were taken in 1738 by M. Le Roi, and the latitude of the iſlands has been obſerved.

On the coaſt of Aſia the Hermæan Gulf, now the Gulf of Smyrna, has been laid down from a manuſcript chart, taken by the ſame M. Le Roi; and the bottom of that of Cyme is aſcertained by the poſition of Phocæa. This city was a little leſs than two hundred ſtadia diſtant from Smyrna, according to Strabo (*c*). The latter was not built till ſome time after the date of the travels of Anacharſis: it was twenty ſtadia from the ancient city (*d*), and is that which is at preſent ſo flouriſhing. The reſt of the coaſt to Lycia is taken from the charts of the count de Choiſeul-Gouffier, which have been likewiſe compared with the diſtances given by ancient authors.

Throughout almoſt the whole of Aſia Minor, the rivers bring down an immenſe quantity of ſlime and mud, and form accumulations of earth at their mouths. The Scamander in Troas, the Caicus near Pergamus, the Hermus near Smyrna, and the Cayſter, which flows by Epheſus, have enlarged the country they traverſe: but no where is there a more remarkable inſtance of this than in the environs of Miletus. The Mæander has heaped up ſo much ſand, that a deep bay, ſituated between the city and the river, is now only a lake; and the iſlands Lade and Aſterius, at the entrance of that bay, are become eminences in the plain.

Near Miletus is the promontory of Trogilium, from which Strabo reckons ſixteen hundred ſtadia to Sunium in Attica (*e*).

Rhodes is placed in the latitude obſerved by M. de Chazelles (*f*), which is 36° 28′ 30″ N.; and

---

(*c*) Strab. lib. 14, p. 663.—(*d*) Id. ibid. p. 646.—(*e*) Strab. lib. 14, p. 636.—(*f*) Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, ann. 1761, p. 167.

the figure which I have given to the iſland is taken from an ancient map corrected by the meaſures of Strabo, and other authors. The latitude of the little iſland of Caſos is taken from the chart of the Archipelago deſigned for the *Dépôt de la Marine*, in 1738; in which this iſland is laid down according to obſervation. The iſland of Crete is copied from the general map of the iſland of Candia, given by Boſchini (*g*), for want of a better. This map has been adjuſted to the obſervations of longitude and latitude made by Father Feuillée at Candia and Canea (*h*), as well as to the diſtances given by ancient and modern authors. I have however been obliged to lay down the whole eaſtern part of the iſland more to the north. The promontory of Samonium, according to Pliny (*i*), was diſtant only ſixty Roman miles, or four hundred and eighty Olympian ſtadia, from the iſland Carpathos; and the promontory Cadiſcus ſeventy-three miles, or ſix hundred ſtadia, from Malea in Peloponneſus.

Nothing now remains but to mention ſome particulars which have not yet been noticed in the courſe of theſe obſervations, and which yet are eſſential to be known.

Theſe maps are deſigned for the period when Greece was free. I have made it a rule not to inſert in them places the foundation or exiſtence of which was poſterior to the battle of Chæronea. Some however will be found which are only mentioned in more modern authors; but they exiſted long before, at leaſt the time when they were founded is unknown. I have inſerted under their ancient names cities which did not become celebrated until ſome time after, when they received new names. Such are Olbia

---

(*g*) Boſchini, Il. Regno Tutto di Candia: Venet. 1651, in fol.—(*h*) Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, ann. 1703, p. 10, 11. —(*i*) Plin. lib. 4, cap. 12, t. i. p. 210

and Ancora in Bithynia, which were afterwards called Nicomedia and Nicæa; Sigeum in Troas, which was ſoon afterwards named Alexandria-Troas; Idrias in Caria which was named Stratonicea; and Therma, and Potidæa, in Macedonia, which took the names of Theſſalonica and Caſſandria, &c. &c.

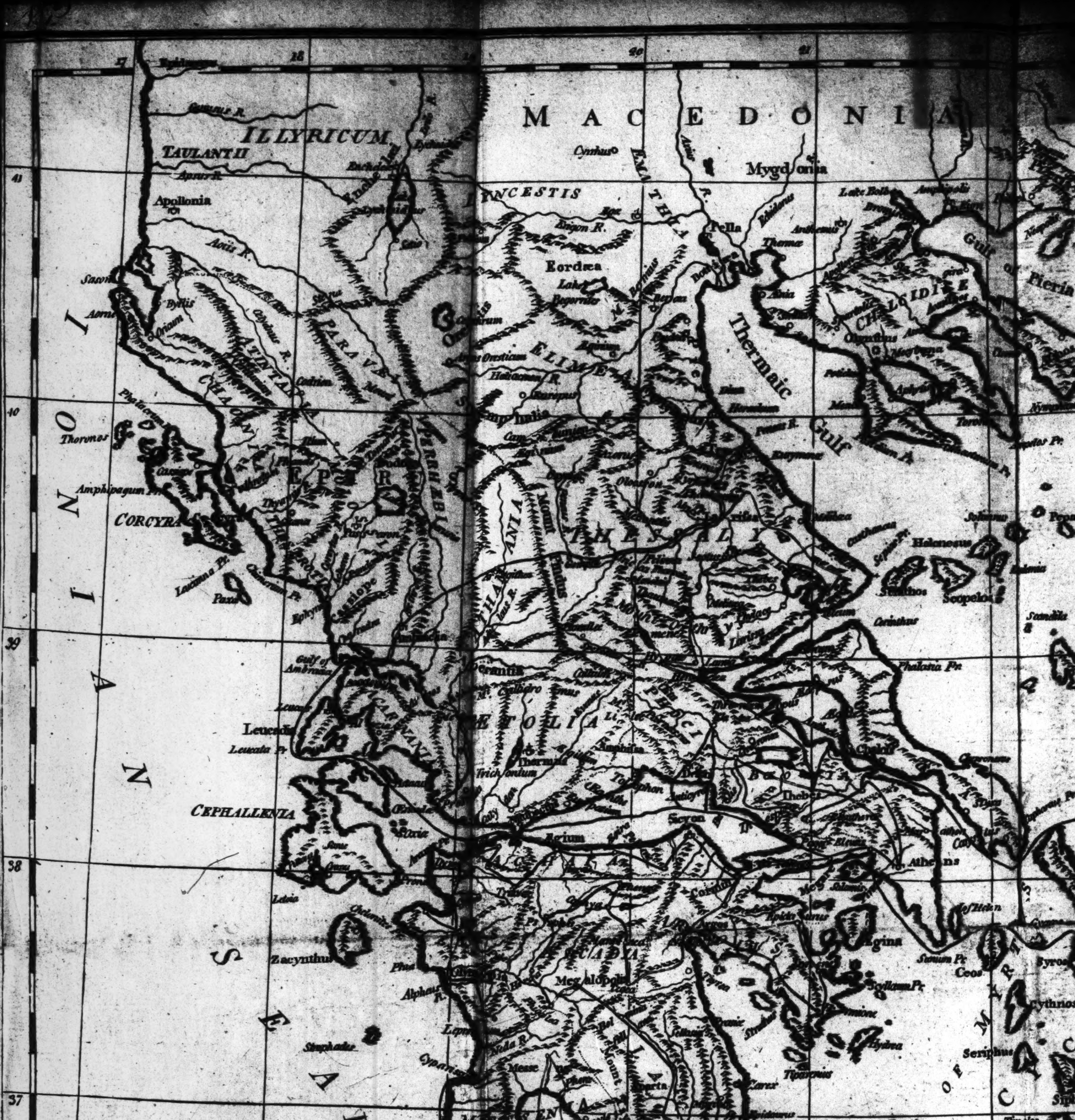
Other cities changed their ſituation without changing their names. Among theſe the principal are Salamis, in the iſland of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Attica; Sicyon, Orchomenus, and Hermione, in Peloponneſus; Pharſalos, in Theſſaly; and Smyrna and Epheſus, in Ionia. All theſe cities are placed in their ancient ſite in my maps. Cyzicus in the Propontis, and Clazomenæ in Ionia, are only iſlands, becauſe they were not joined to the continent till ſome time after. Laſtly, Olynthus in Macedonia, and ſome other cities, are marked as deſtroyed; becauſe, ſince they had made a conſpicuous figure in the hiſtory of Greece, it was proper to point out their poſition.

The diviſions of countries are traced on the general map for the æra of the battle of Chæronea, which was fought on the third of Auguſt of the year 338 before Chriſt. The whole continent of Aſia then appertained to the king of Perſia. Philip the father of Alexander poſſeſſed Macedon, and the coaſts of Thrace, except the Cherſoneſus, and the cities of Perinthus and Byzantium. The iſlands of Thaſos and Haloneſus were alſo dependant on him, and almoſt all Illyricum was ſubjected to him. Epirus was divided among ſeveral nations, the greater part of which were free. One among others, that of the Moloſſi, was governed by a king who was conſiderably powerful; and the ally, but not the tributary, of Philip. All the remainder was inhabited by free Greeks. Several iſlands, however, acknowledged the ſovereignty of certain republics; as the iſles of Samos, Lemnos, Scyros, Imbros, and even the Thracian Cherſoneſus, which was in ſome meaſure dependant on the republic of Athens. As to that part of Aſia which is included in my map, it was divided into three ſatrapies, which contained a number of petty tyrants eſtabliſhed by the king of Perſia in the Greek cities.

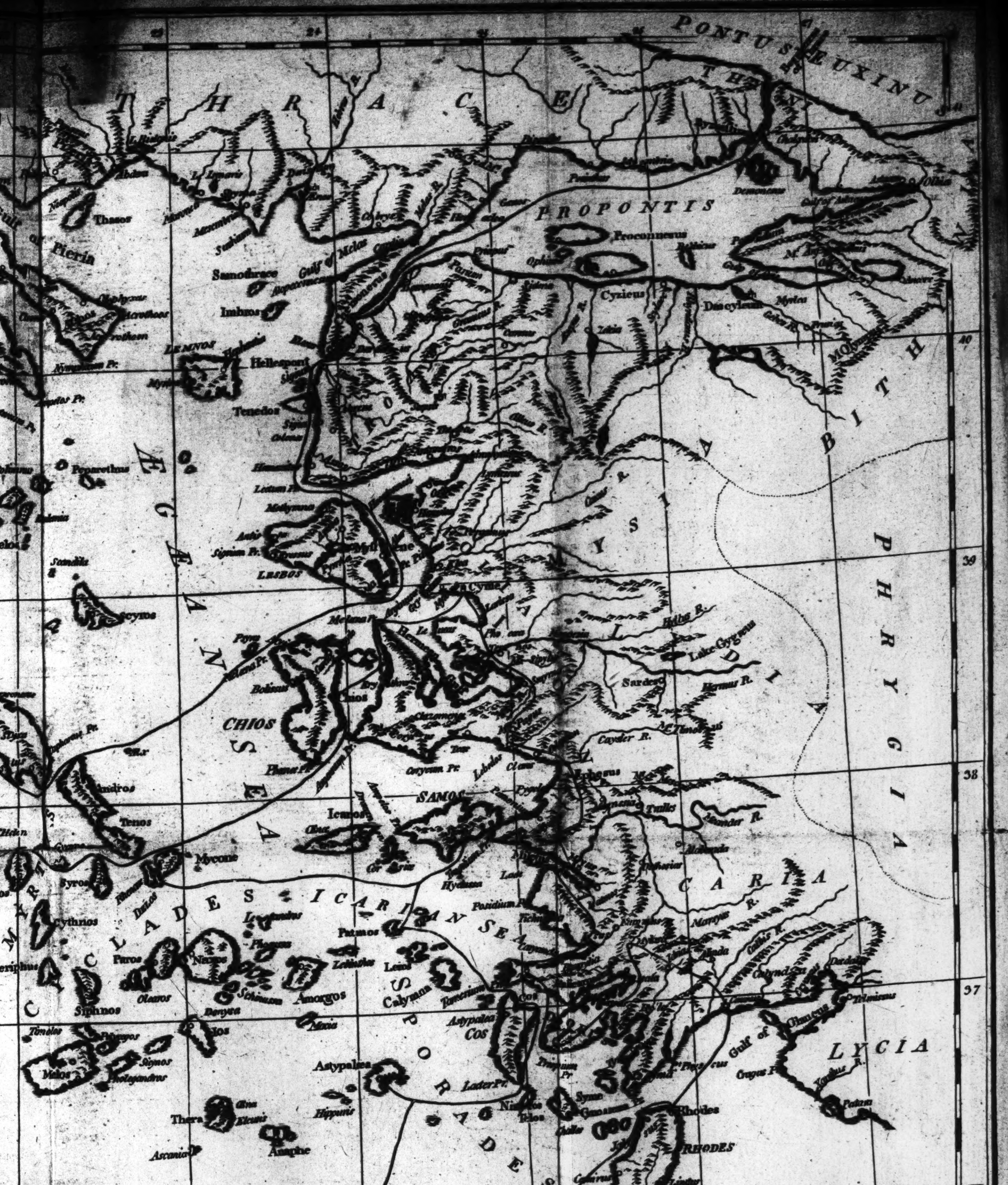
My particular maps, on the contrary, have very different dates. Each is deſigned for the very year in which Anacharſis is ſuppoſed to have travelled through the province it repreſents. Hence is it that, in the map of Phocis, all the cities which were deſtroyed after the Social War are inſerted as ſtill in exiſtence; and, in that of Arcadia, all the cities the inhabitants of which went to people Megalopolis are marked as deſtroyed.

BRITISH MUSEUM
15 JUN 85

THE END.

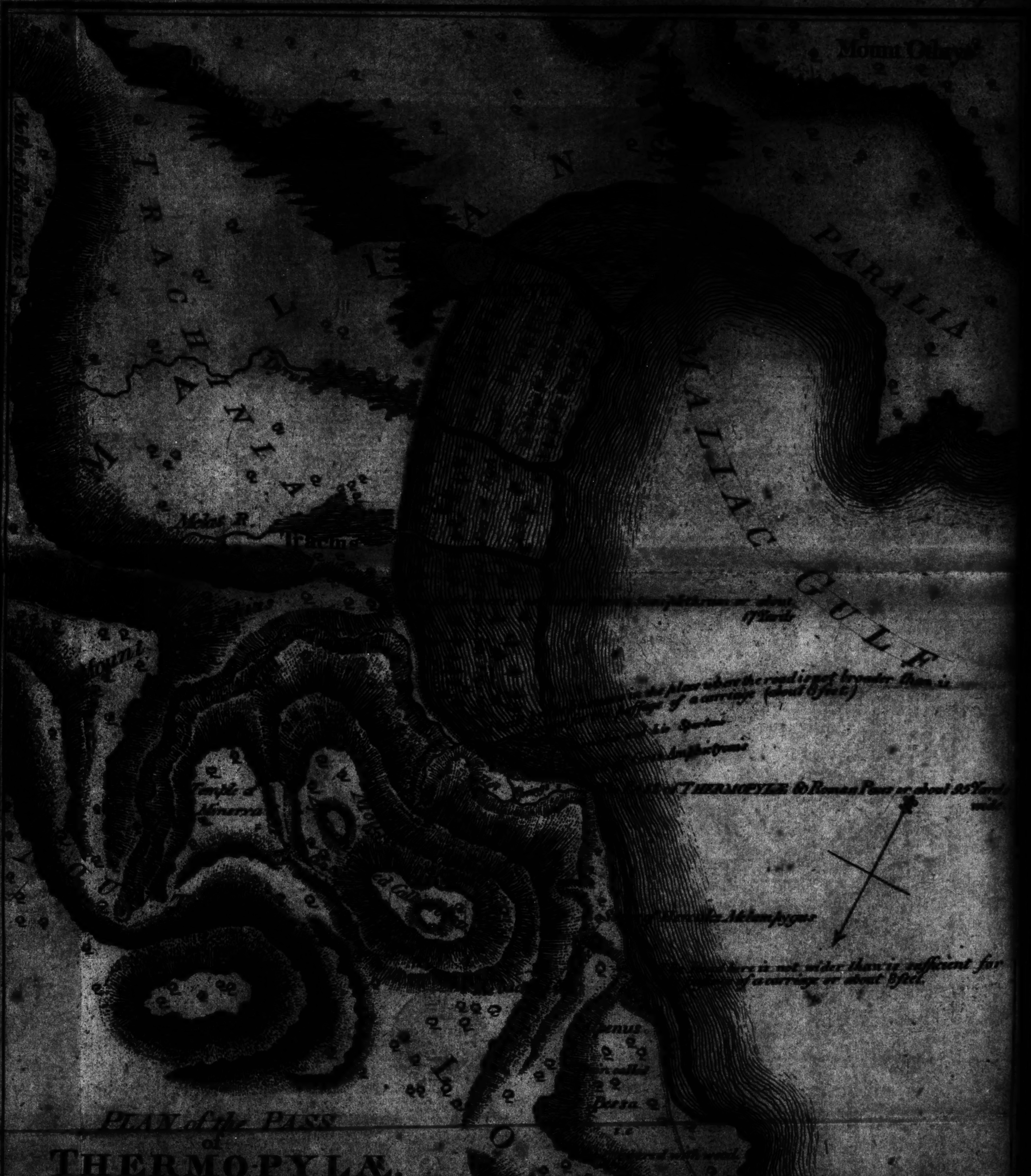


MAP of GREECE,
and
The GRECIAN ISLANDS;
for the
TRAVELS of ANACHARSIS.
By M. Barbié du Bocage.
August, 1788.


PONTUS EUXINUS
THRACE
PROPONTIS
Proconnesus
Cyzicus
Dascylium
Thasos
Gulf of Pieria
Samothrace
Gulf of Melas
Imbros
LEMNOS
Hellespont
Tenedos
Peparethus
Scyros
AEGEAN SEA
MYSIA
BITHYNIA
PHRYGIA
LYDIA
Lake Gygaeus
Hermus R.
Sardes
Cayster R.
Ephesus
Tralles
Maeander R.
LESBOS
Mitylene
Sigrium Pr.
Cyme
CHIOS
Phanae Pr.
Andros
Tenos
Mycone
Syros
Cythnos
Seriphus
Siphnos
Melos
Paros
Naxos
Amorgos
Ios
Thera
Anaphe
Ascania
Icaros
SAMOS
Patmos
Leros
Calymna
Cos
Astypalaea
Nisyros
Syme
Rhodes
RHODES
CYCLADES
ICARIAN SEA
SPORADES
CARIA
LYCIA
Patara
SEA OF CRETE
CARPATHIAN SEA
Carpathus
Casos
CRETE
Dia
Cnossus
Ida
Gortyna
LIBYA
Olympian Stadia
100 200 300 400 500 600
Pythian Stadia
200 250 300 500 750
French Leagues
5 10 15 20 25
40
39
38
37
36
35
23
24
25
26
27

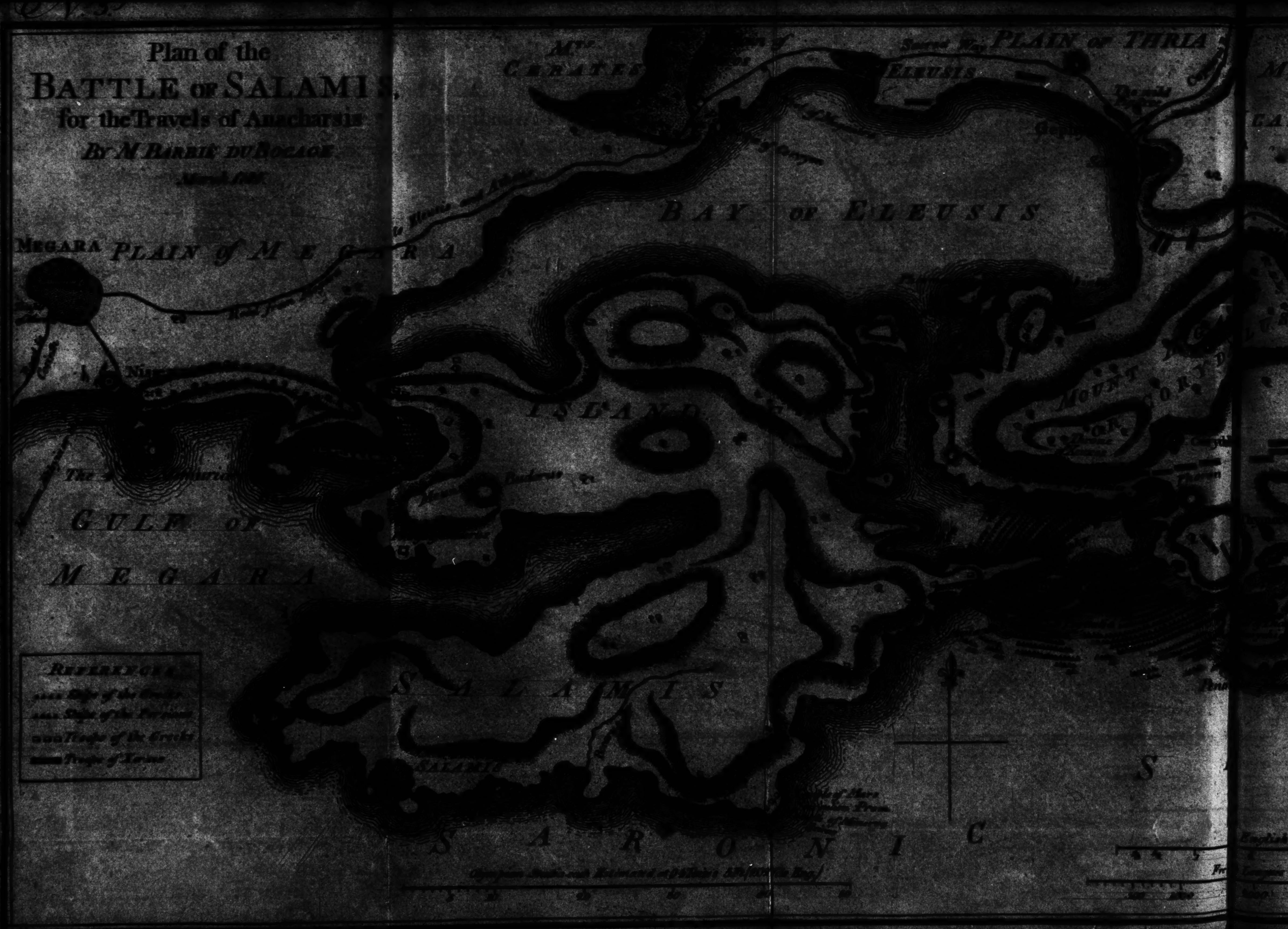
No.

Vol. I. p 19



Mount Oeta
PARALIA
MALIAC GULF
TRACHINIA
Trachis
Melas R.
Mount
Temple of Minerva
THERMOPYLÆ 60 Roman Paces or about 95 Yards wide
Melampyges
the place where the road is not broader than is sufficient for the passage of a carriage (about 6 feet)
Spartans
Amphictyons
here is not wider than is sufficient for the passage of a carriage or about 6 feet.
17 Yards
Dorsa
Scarphe
Mount Cnemis
LOCRIS
Olympian Stadia each estimated at 94 Toises, 5 Ft. (200 Yds. Eng.)
Roman Miles each about 756 Toises (1612 Yds. Eng.)
French Toises

PLAN of the PASS
of
THERMOPYLÆ,
Adapted to the time of the Invasion of
Greece by Xerxes,
For the Travels of Anacharsis.
By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE.
November 1784.

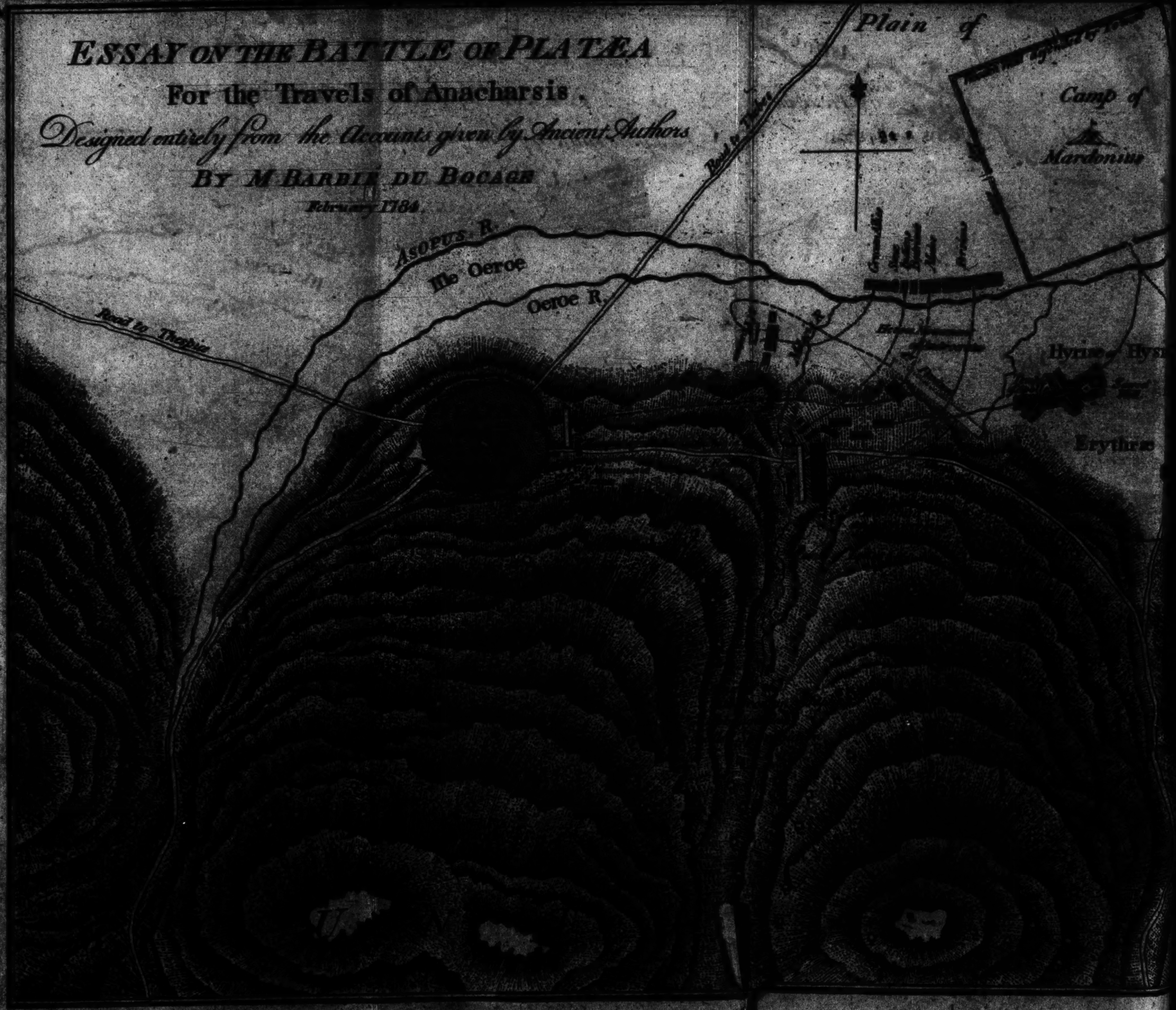


Plan of the BATTLE OF SALAMIS, for the Travels of Anacharsis

By M. Barbié du Bocage

March 1788

MOUNT
CARIUS
Icaria
Gropia
Mount Pœcile and
Temple of Apollo
Hermos
Colonus
Gods
Colonos
ATHENS
Temple of Theseus
Temple of Ceres
Phalerum
Munychia
A
English Miles
Leagues of 2500 Toises each
3000
4000
5000 Toises



ESSAY ON THE BATTLE OF PLATÆA

For the Travels of Anacharsis.

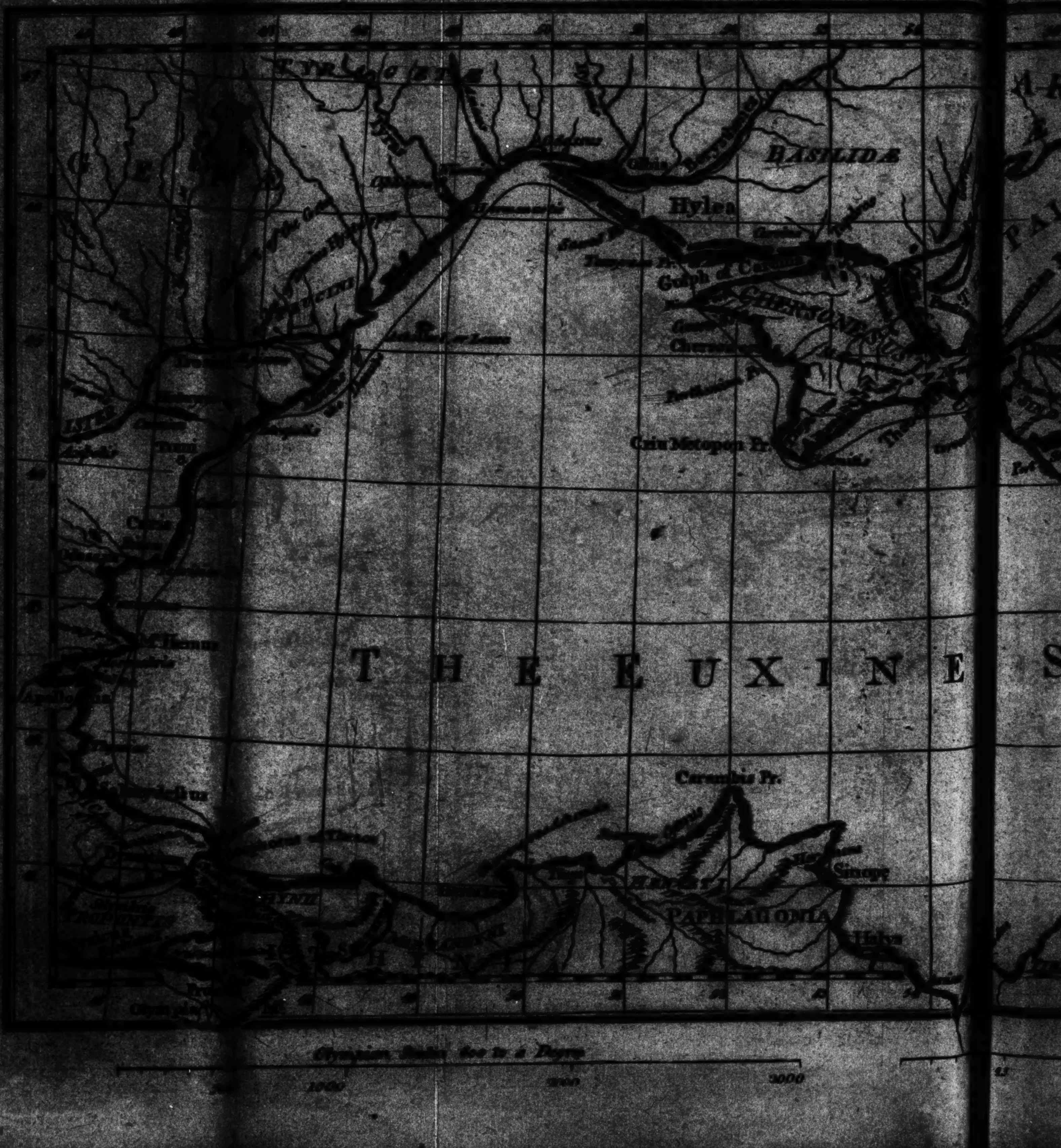
Designed entirely from the Accounts given by Ancient Authors

BY M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE

February 1784.

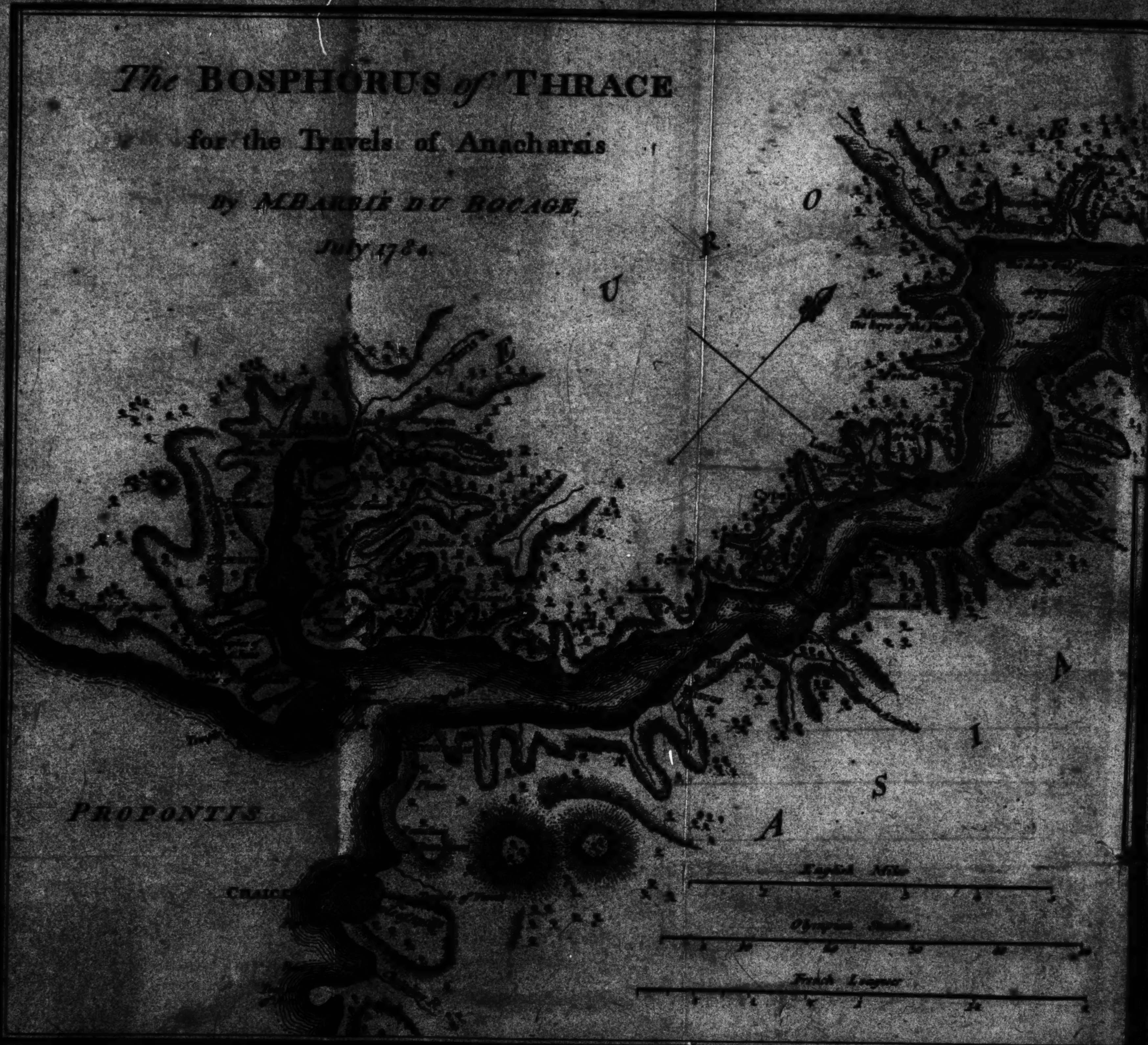
ebes
of
nius
Asopus R.
Temple of Ceres and Proserpine
Scolos or Scolon
ARASOPIA
Hysi
thrae
Greek Troops
Infantry
Cavalry
of Mardonius
Motions of the Greek Troops
Motions of the Troops of Mardonius
Olympian Stadia
5
10
15
French Toises
500
1000
1500
English
1/4
1/2

# CHART of the PALUS MÆOTIS AND PO US
for the Travels of Anacharsis
Designed principally after M D'ANVILL
BY M BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE MDCCLXXXI



PO US EUXINUS,

N.8

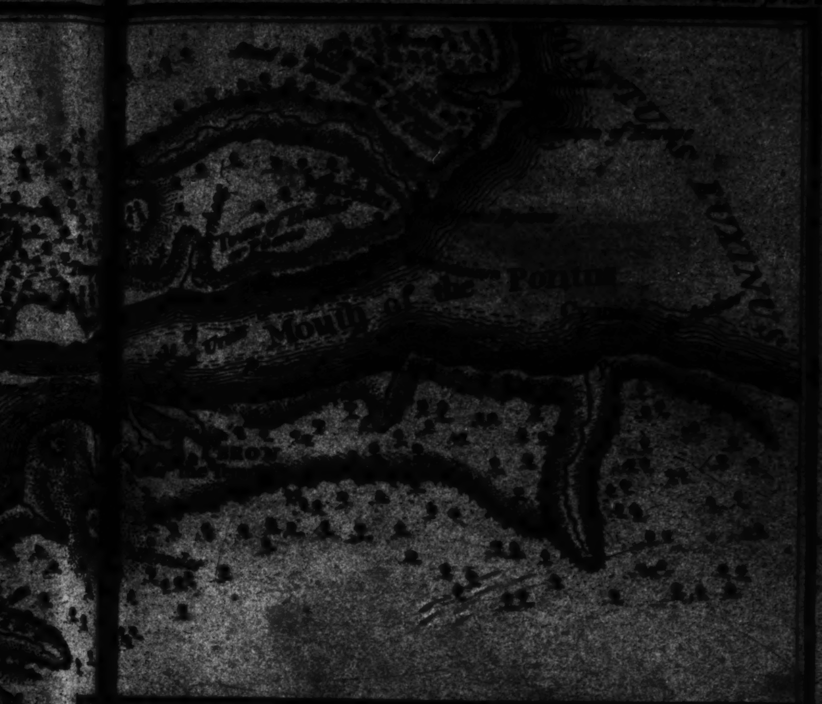


The BOSPHORUS *of* THRACE

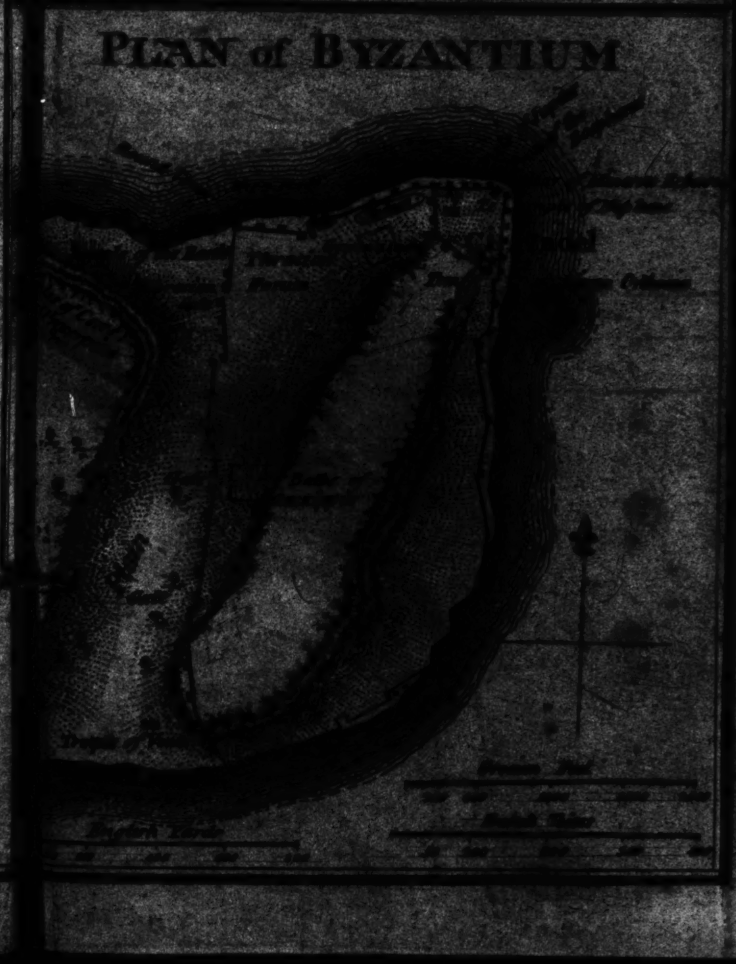
for the Travels of Anacharsis

By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE,

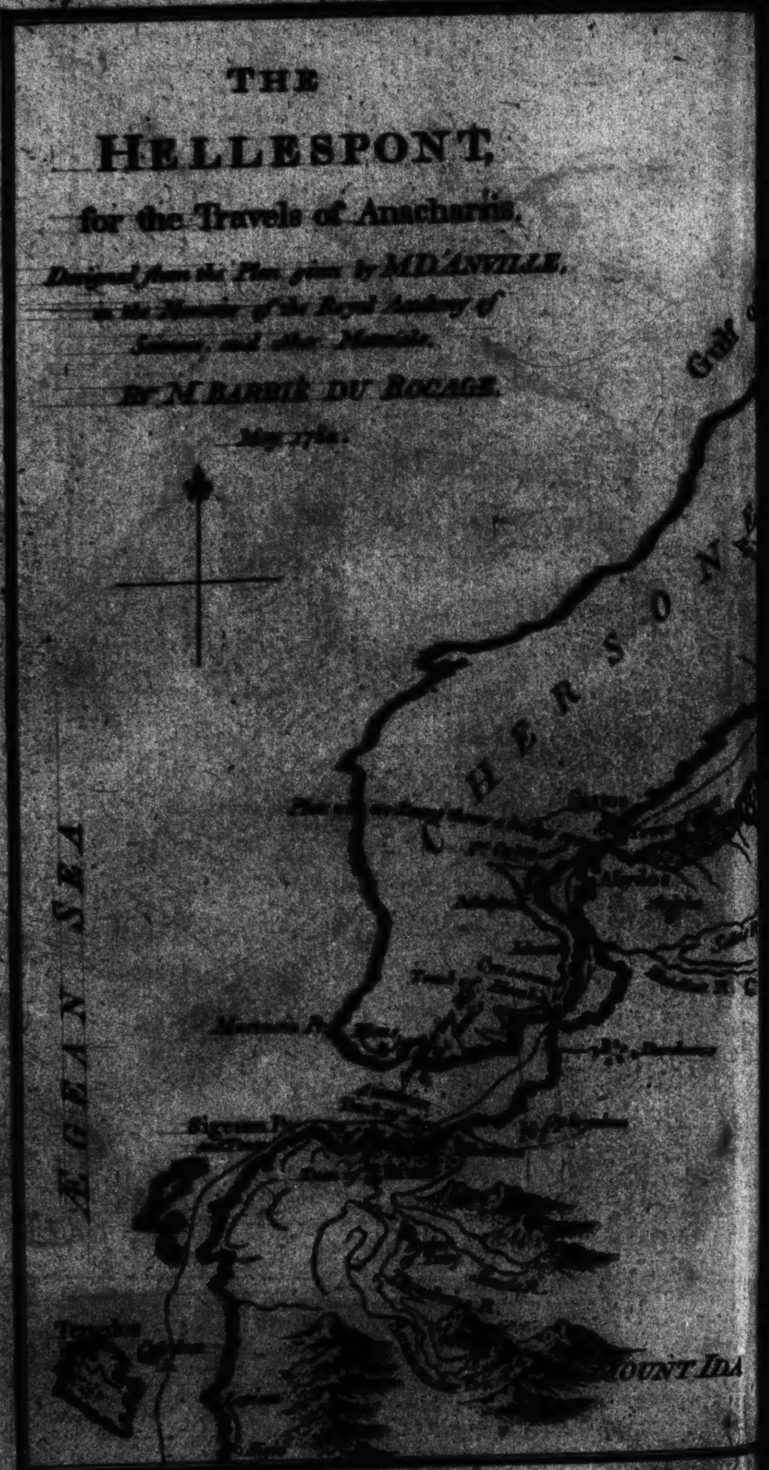
July 1784.



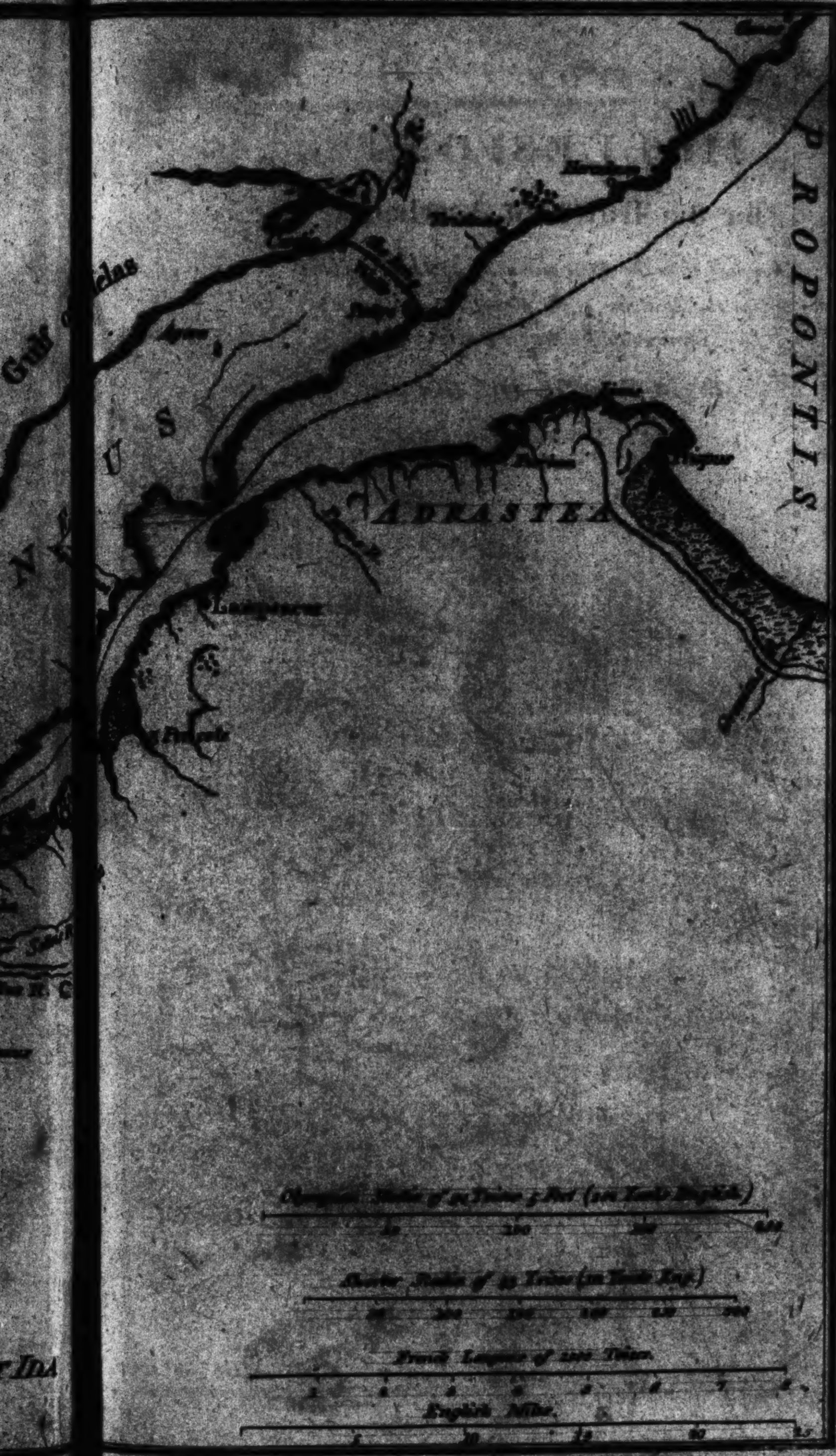
PLAN of BYZANTIUM



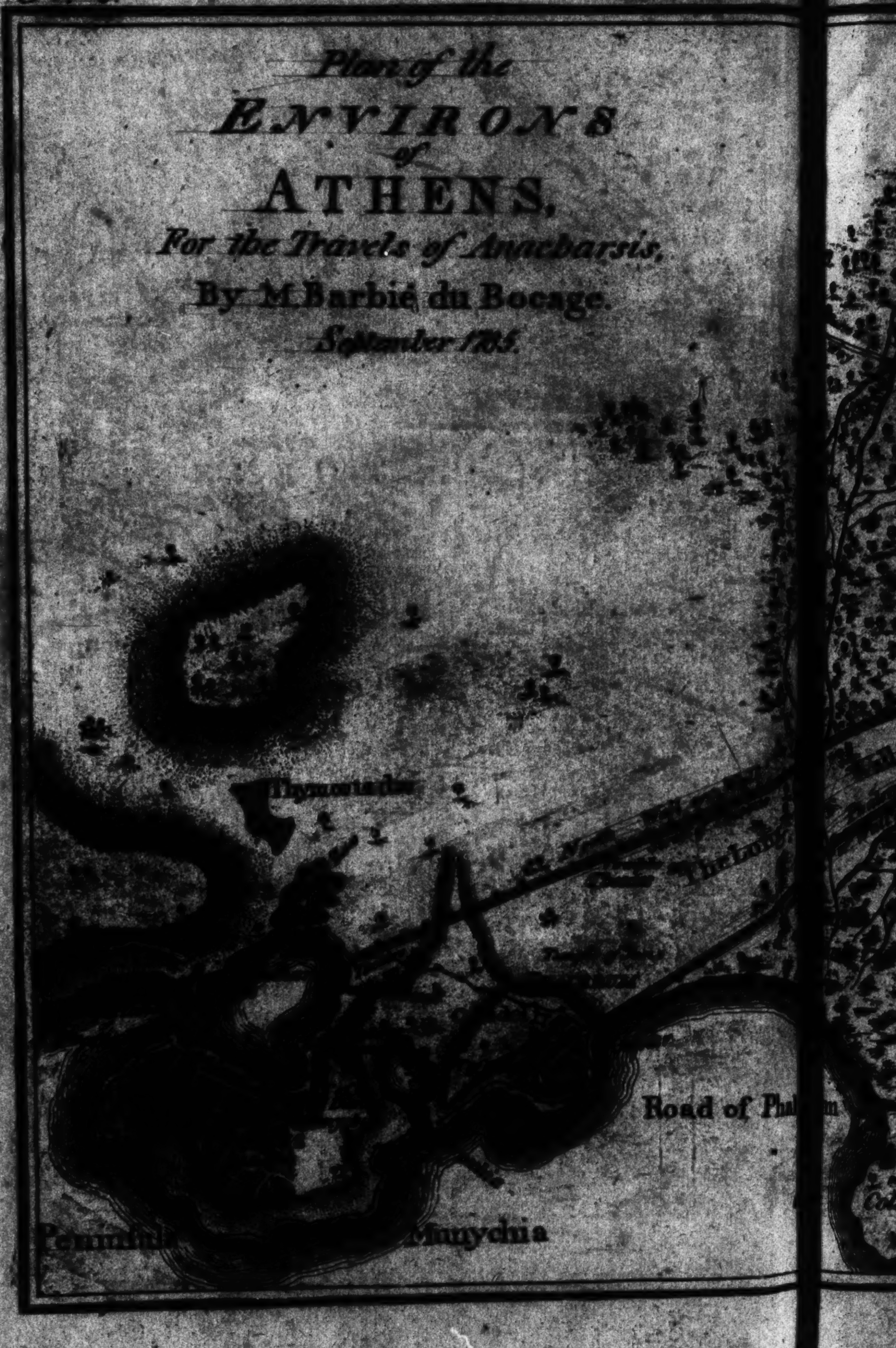
N.7



THE
HELLESPONT,
for the Travels of Anacharsis,
Designed from the Plan given by M. D'ANVILLE,
in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of
Sciences, and other Materials.
By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE.
May 17[illegible].

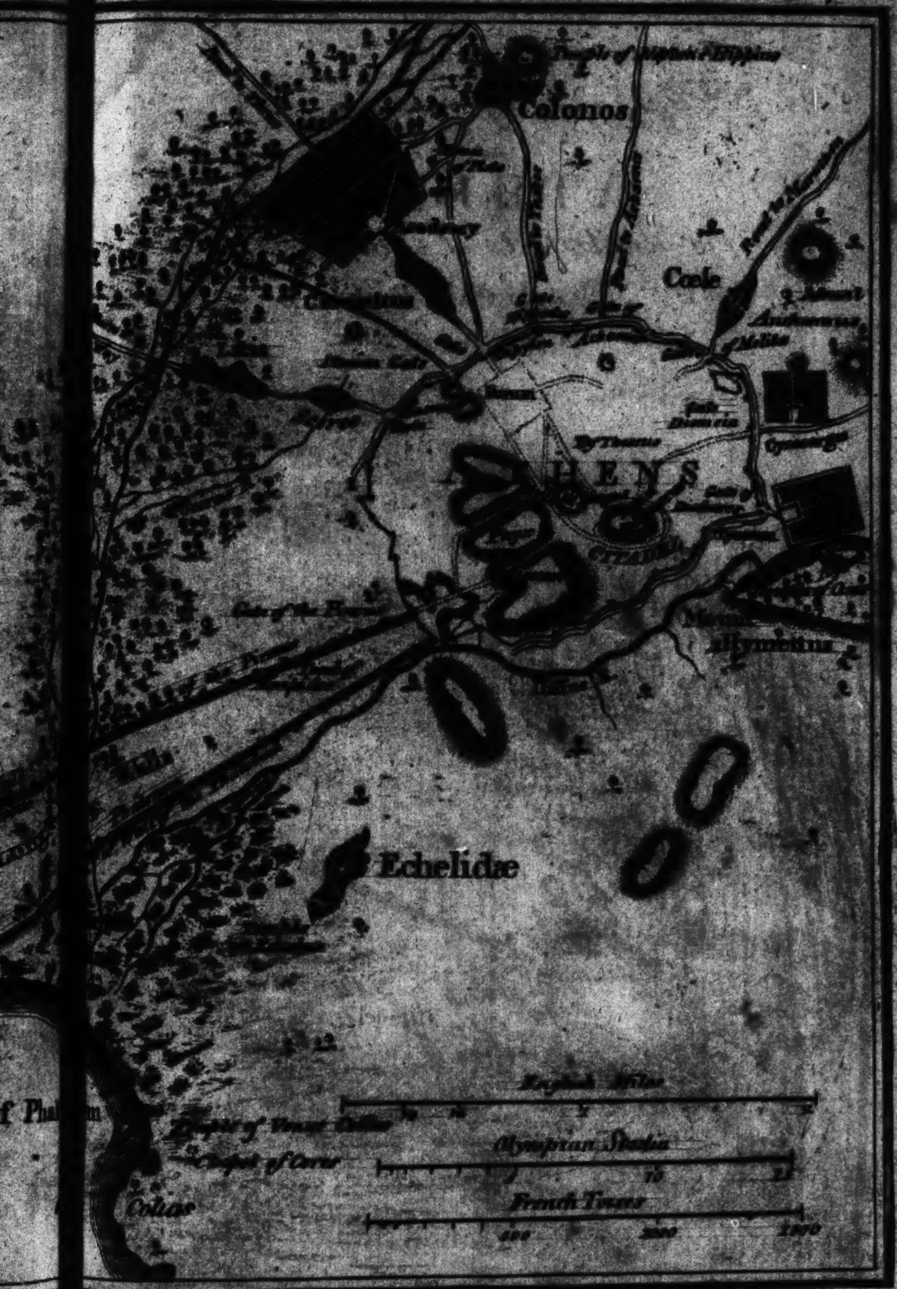

PROPONTIS
ADRASTEA
Lampsacus
Priapus
Parium
Gulf of Melas
N U S
Olympic Stadia of 94 Toises 5 Feet (201 Yards English)
100
200
300
400
Shorter Stadia of 51 Toises (111 Yards Eng.)
French Leagues of 2500 Toises.
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
English Miles.
5
10
15
20
25

N.º 8.



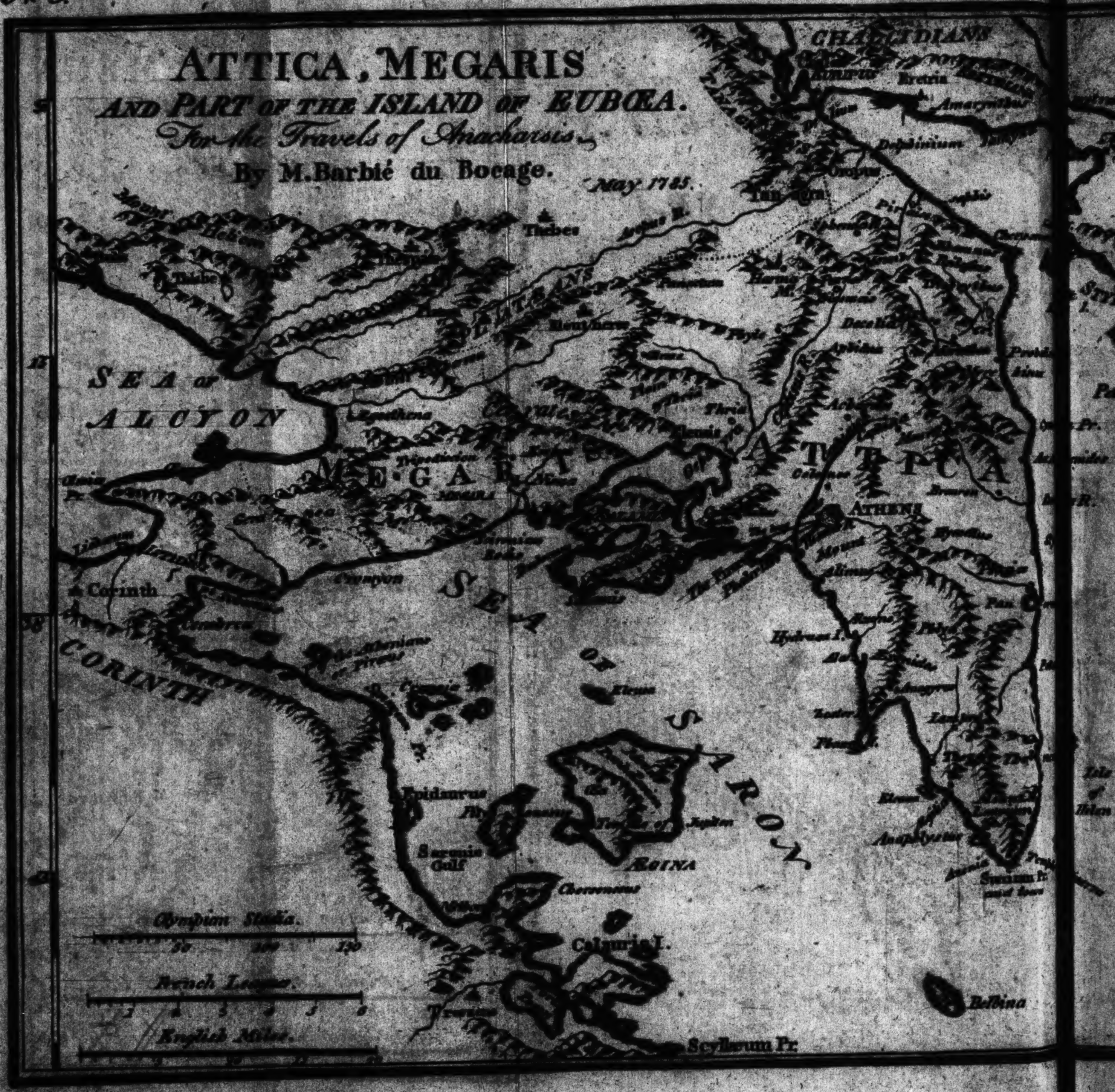
Plan of the
ENVIRONS
of
ATHENS,
For the Travels of Anacharsis,
By M. Barbié du Bocage.
September 1785.

Vol. I. p. 246.



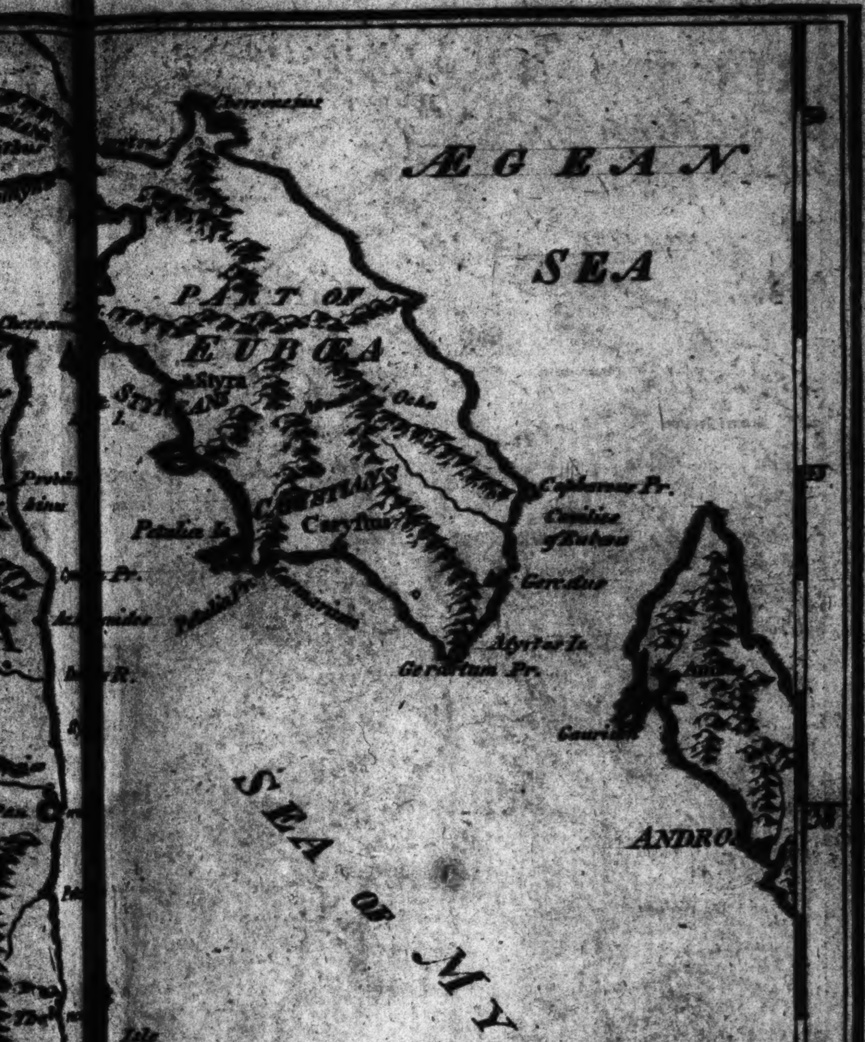
Temple of Neptune Hippius
Colonos
Academy
Road to Marathon
Coele
Mount
Anchesmus
Melite
Gymnasium
ATHENS
Citadel
Gate of the Piraeus
Mount
Hymettus
Echelidæ
f Phal
Temple of Venus Colias
Chapel of Ceres
Colias
English Miles
Olympian Stadia
10
French Toises
1000

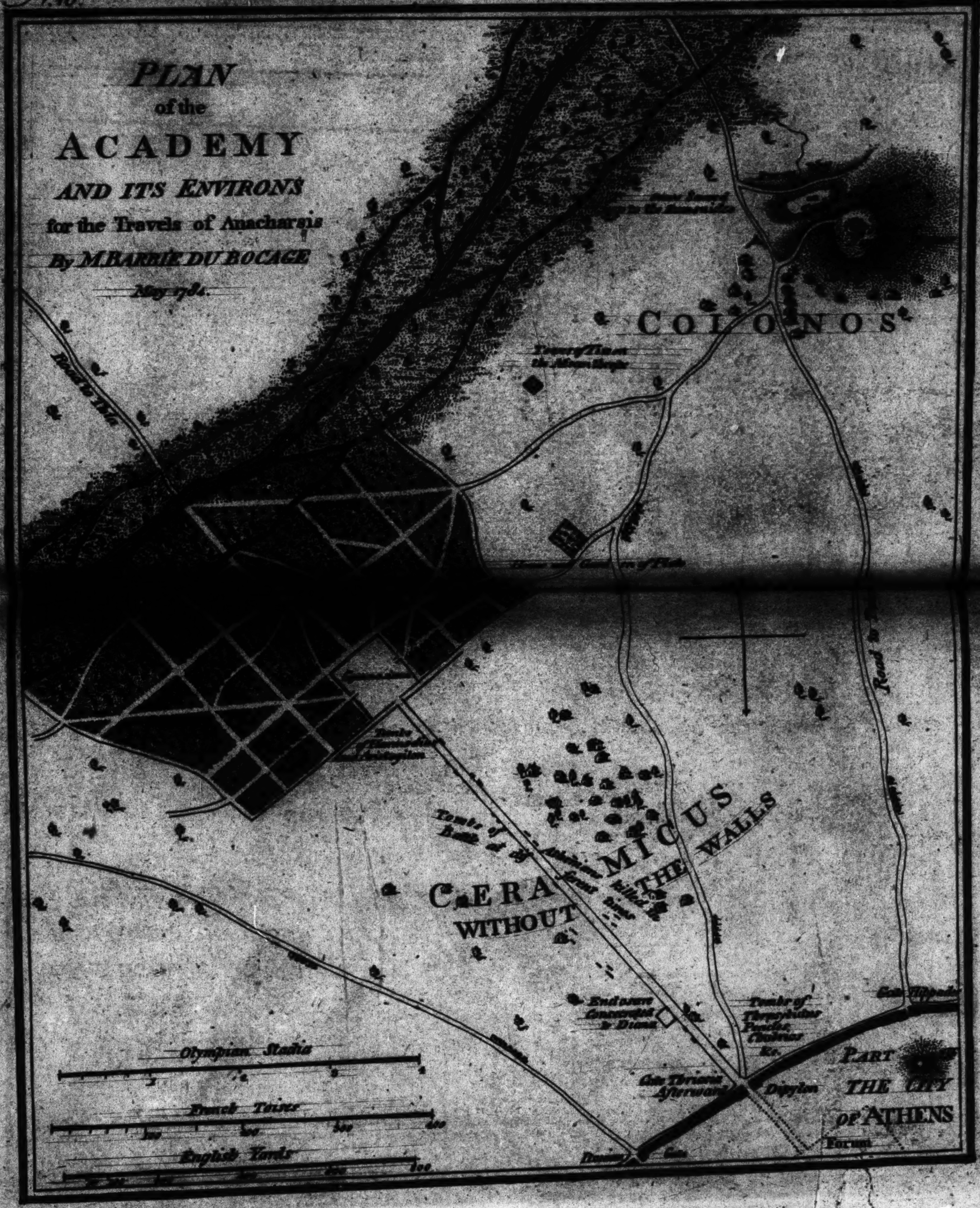
Nº 9.



ATTICA, MEGARIS
AND PART OF THE ISLAND OF EUBŒA.
For the Travels of Anacharsis.
By M. Barbié du Bocage.
May 1785.

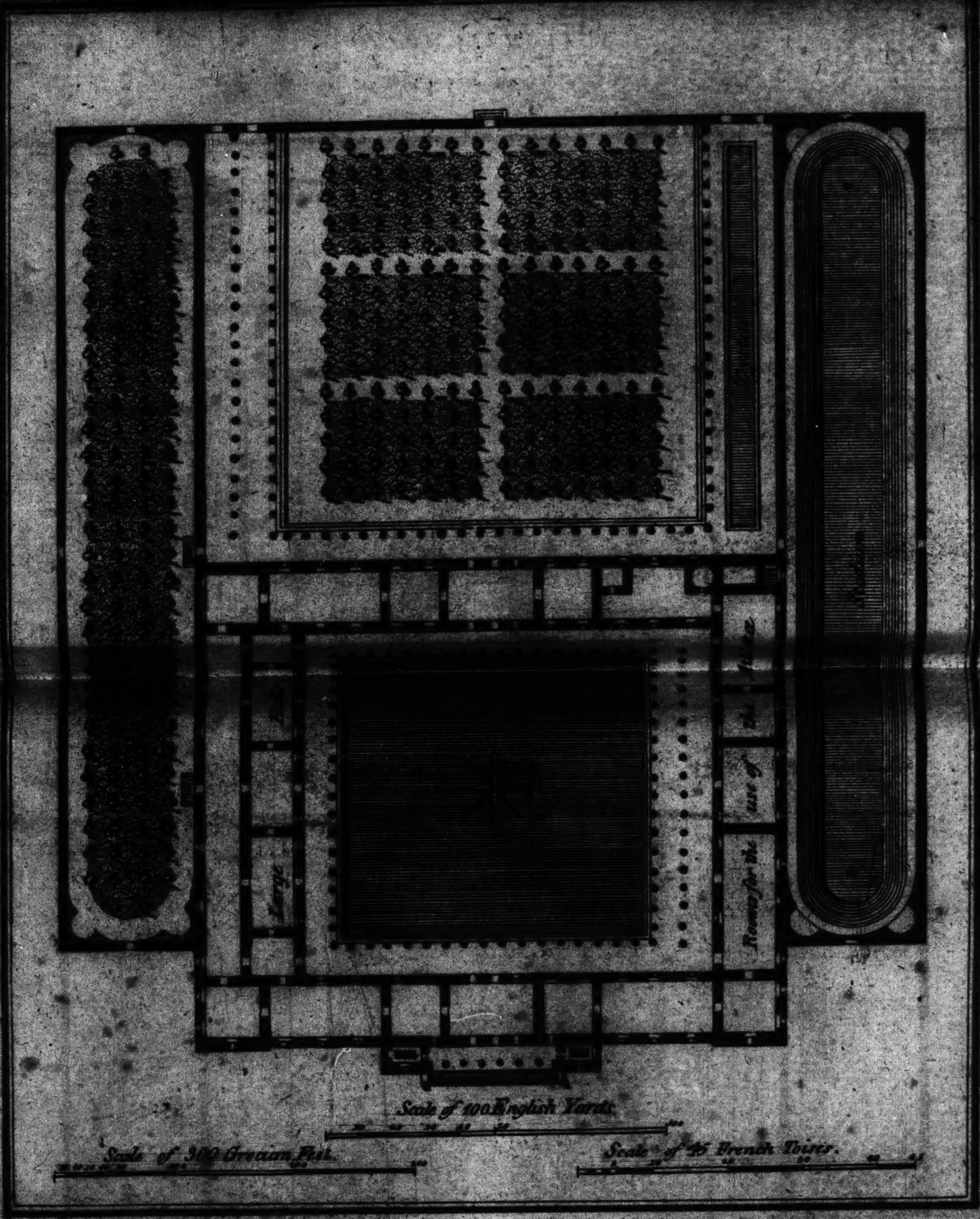
Vol I. p.218.


ÆGEAN
SEA
PART OF
EUBŒA
Chersonesus
Styra
STYREANS
Ocha
Caphareus Pr.
Coasts of Euboea
CARYSTIANS
Carystus
Petalia Is.
Petalia Pr.
Geræstus
Myrtos Is.
Geræstum Pr.
Gaurium
ANDROS
SEA OF MYRTOS
Isle of Helen
Poeessa
Carthæa
Coressus
CEOS
Probalinthus
Brauron R.



PLAN
of the
ACADEMY
AND ITS ENVIRONS
for the Travels of Anacharsis
By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE
May 1784.

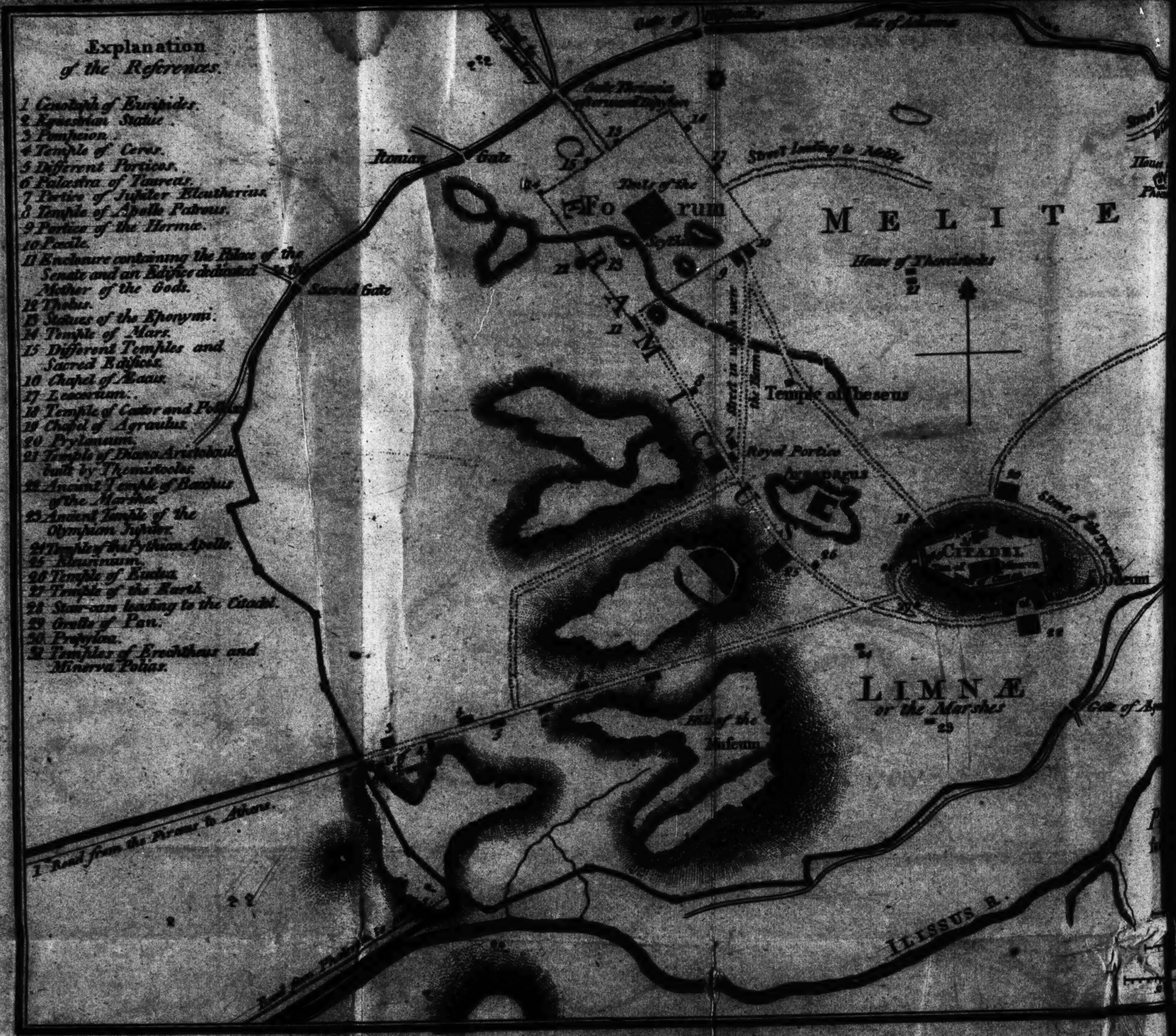
COLONOS
Tower of Timon the Misanthrope
House and Gardens of Plato
Road to Thebe
Road to
Tombs of Harmodius and Aristogiton
Tombs of the Athenians killed at different times
CERAMICUS WITHOUT THE WALLS
Enclosure consecrated to Diana
Tombs of Thrasybulus Pericles, Chabrias &c.
Gate Hippades
Gate Thriasia Afterwards Dipylon
Gate
PART OF THE CITY OF ATHENS
Forum
Olympian Stadia
1
2
3
4
French Toises
100
200
300
400
English Yards
800


Large Hall
Rooms for the use of the Athletæ
Stadium
Scale of 100 English Yards.
Scale of 300 Grecian Feet.
Scale of 45 French Toises.

PLAN OF A GRECIAN PALÆSTRA

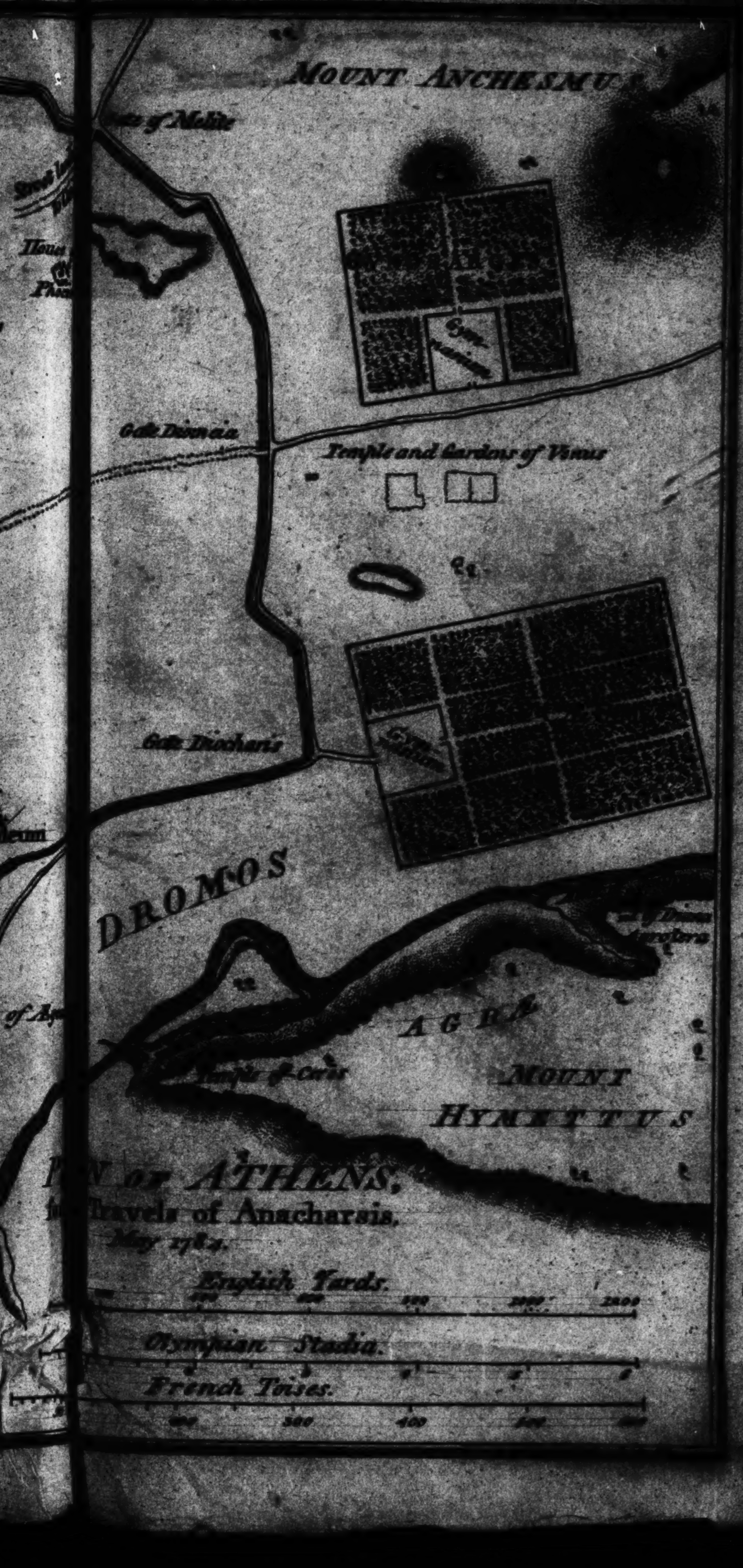
AFTER VITRUVIUS.

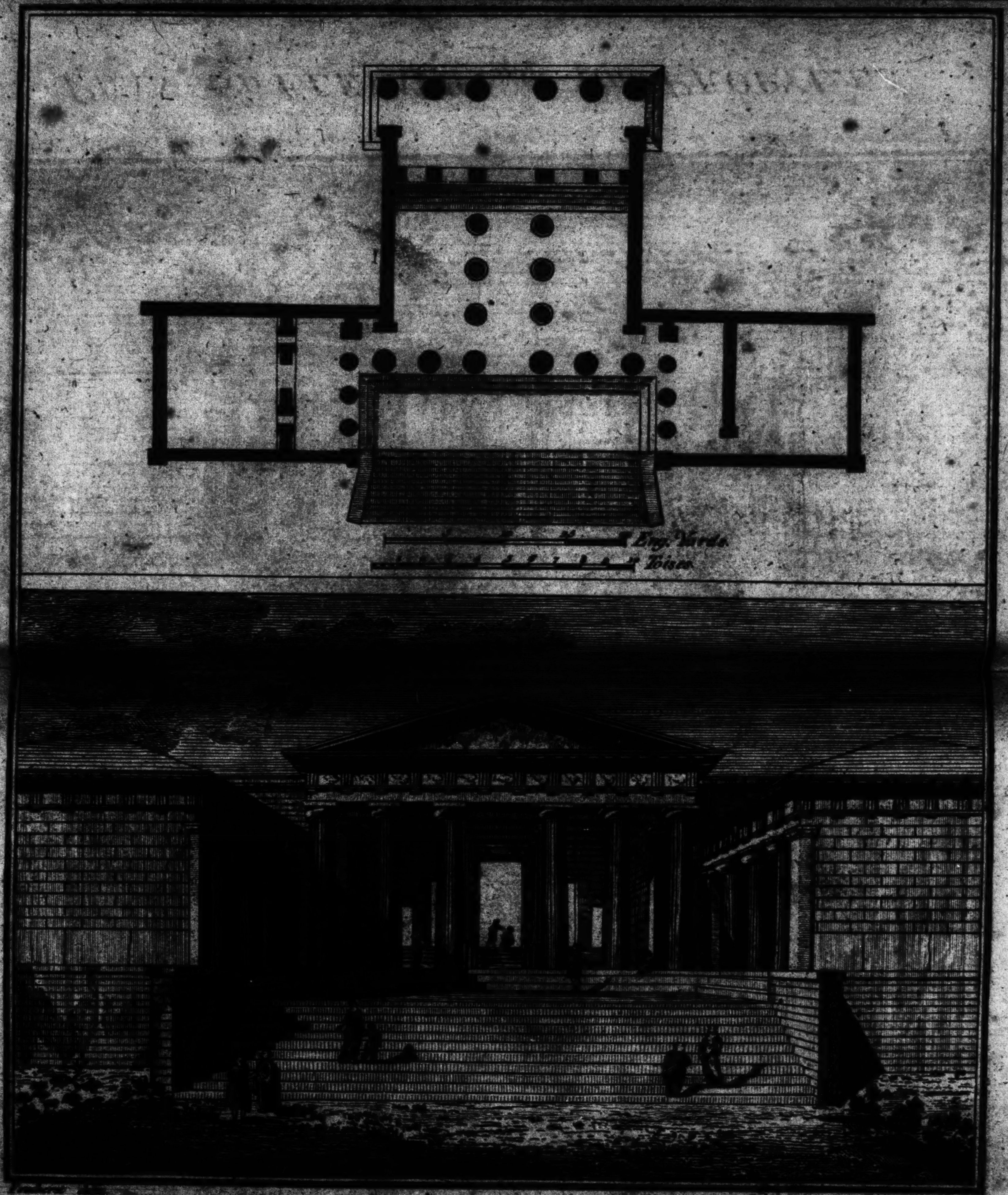
Nº 12.



Explanation
of the References.

1 Cenotaph of Euripides.
2 Equestrian Statue.
3 Pompeion.
4 Temple of Ceres.
5 Different Porticos.
6 Palaestra of Taureas.
7 Portico of Jupiter Eleutherius.
8 Temple of Apollo Patrous.
9 Portico of the Hermae.
10 Poecile.
11 Enclosure containing the Palace of the Senate and an Edifice dedicated to the Mother of the Gods.
12 Tholus.
13 Statues of the Eponymi.
14 Temple of Mars.
15 Different Temples and Sacred Edifices.
16 Chapel of Aeacus.
17 Leocorium.
18 Temple of Castor and Pollux.
19 Chapel of Agraulus.
20 Prytaneum.
21 Temple of Diana Aristobule built by Themistocles.
22 Ancient Temple of Bacchus of the Marshes.
23 Ancient Temple of the Olympian Jupiter.
24 Temple of the Pythian Apollo.
25 Eleusinium.
26 Temple of Euclea.
27 Temple of the Earth.
28 Stair-case leading to the Citadel.
29 Grotto of Pan.
30 Propylaea.
31 Temples of Erechtheus and Minerva Polias.


MOUNT ANCHESMUS
Gate of Melite
Street
House
Phocion
Gymnasium
Gate Diomeia
Temple and Gardens of Venus
Gate Diocharis
Gymnasium
DROMOS
of Diana Agrotera
AGRÆ
Temple of Ceres
MOUNT
HYMETTUS
of Ag
PLAN OF ATHENS,
fo Travels of Anacharsis,
May 1784.
English Yards.
400
800
1600
2000
2800
Olympian Stadia.
French Toises.
300
400
500

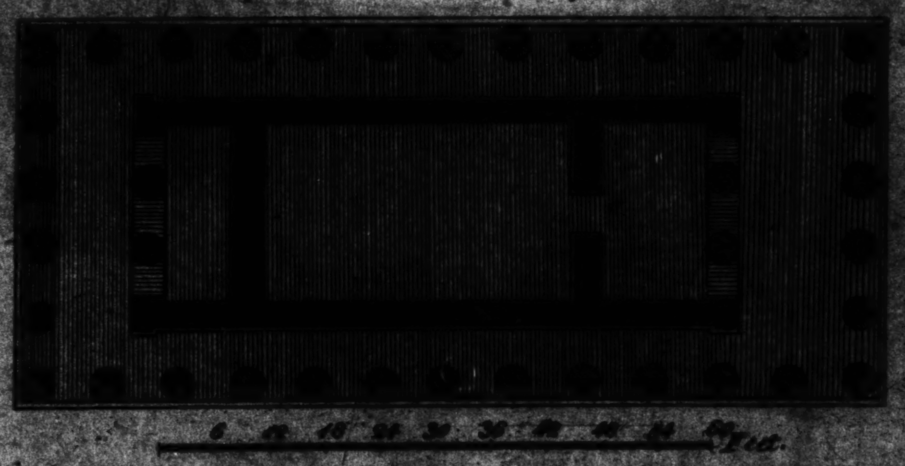


PLAN AND ELEVATION OF THE PROPYLÆA.

N. 14

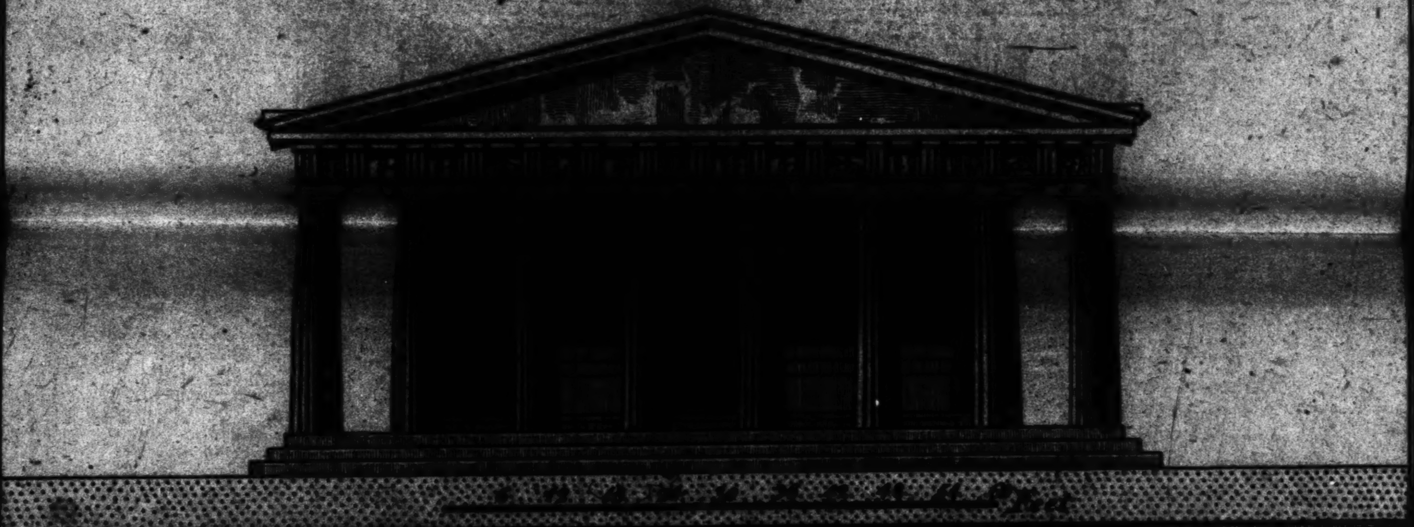
N.o 1.

Plan of the Temple of Theseus.



N.o 2.

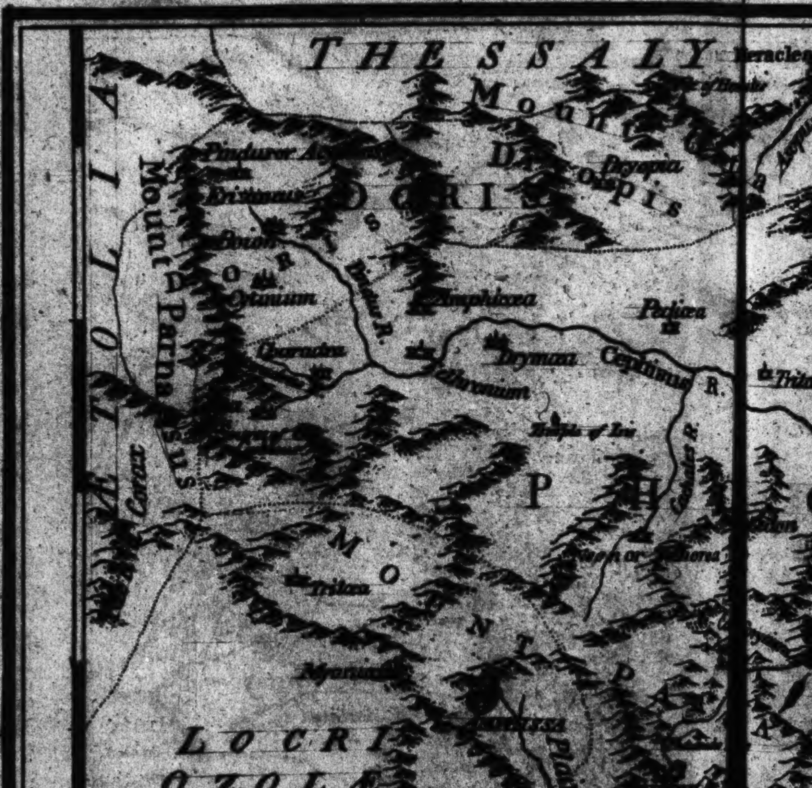
Elevation of the Front of the Parthenon.



Clayton sc.

View of the Parthenon

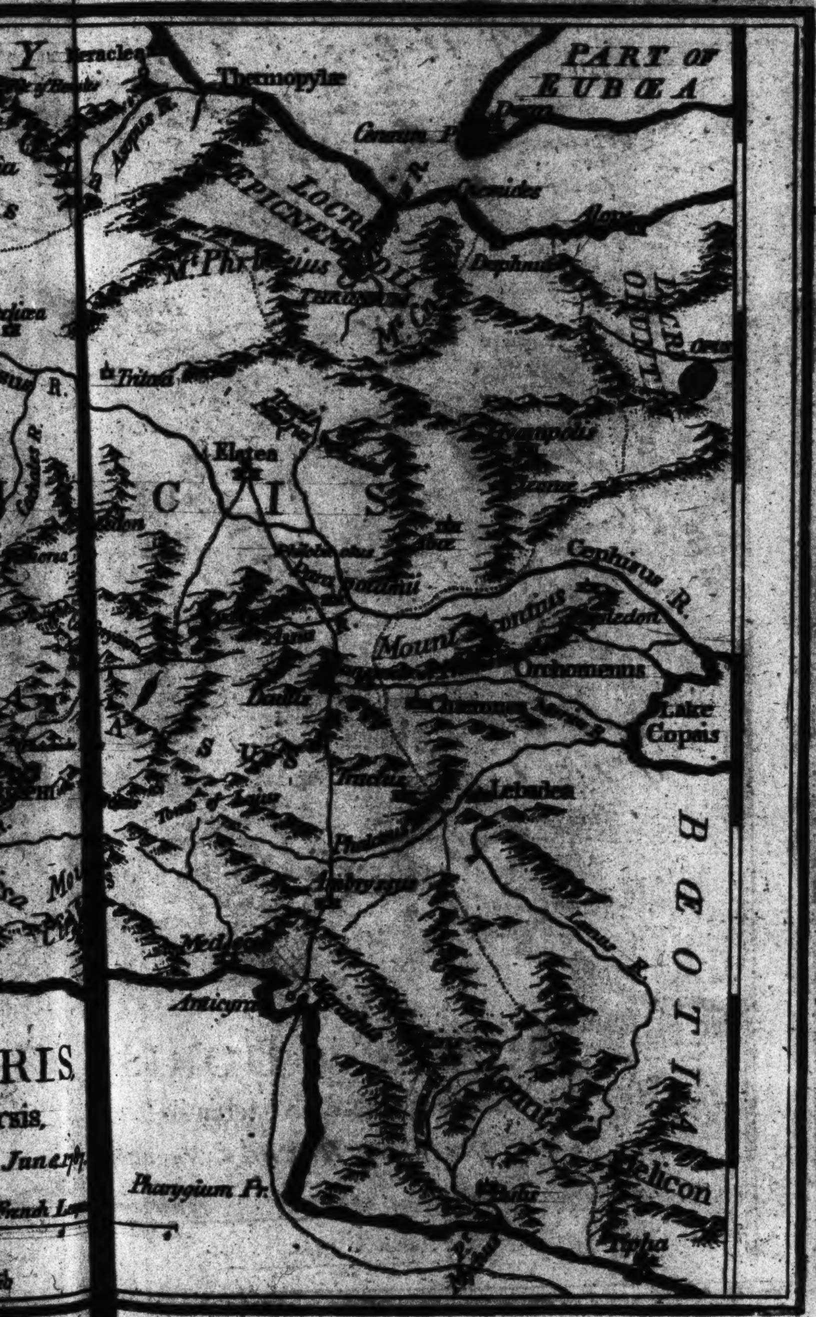
N.° 25.



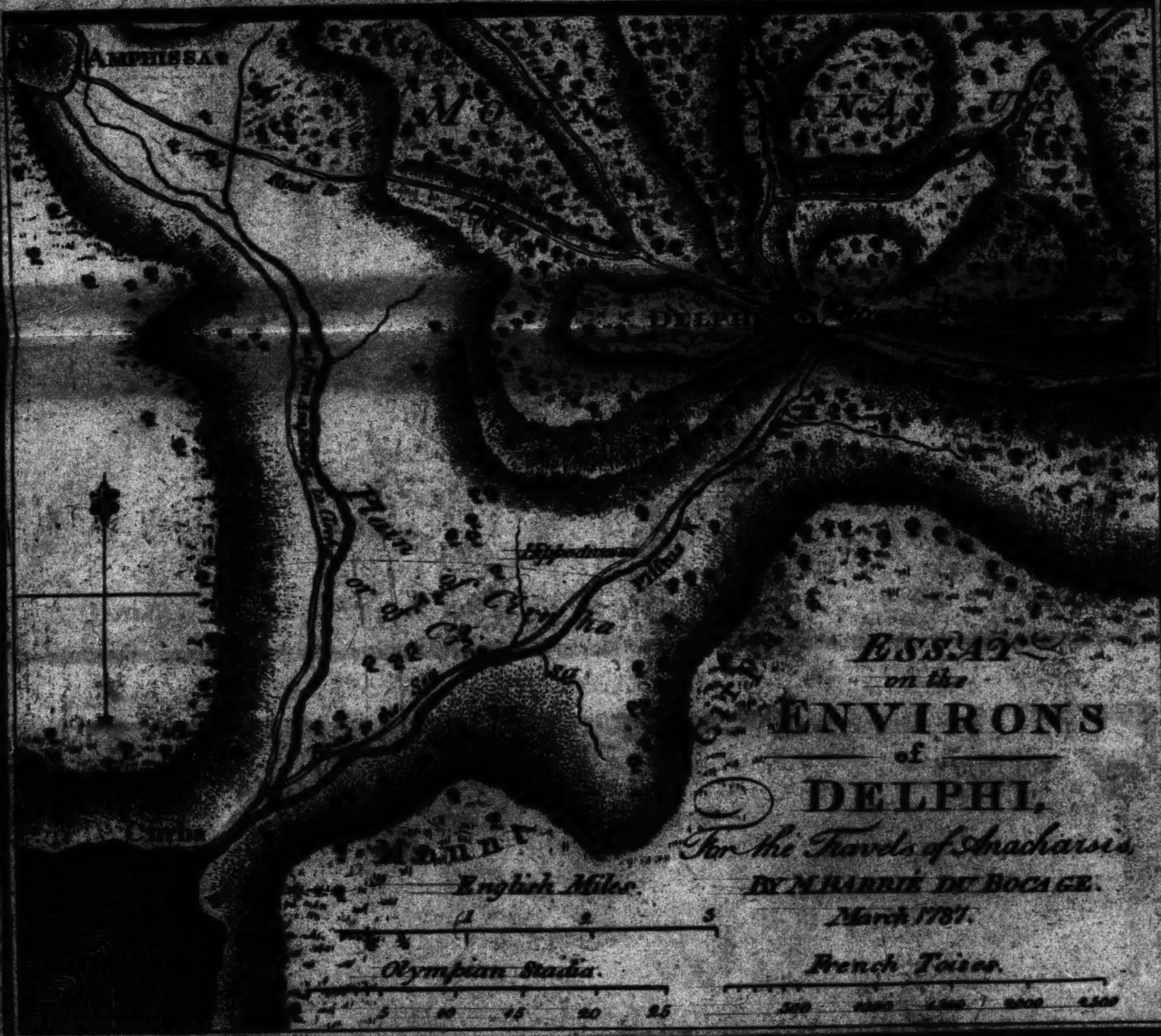
PHOCIS AND DORIS

For the Travels of Anacharsis,

By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE, June 1797.

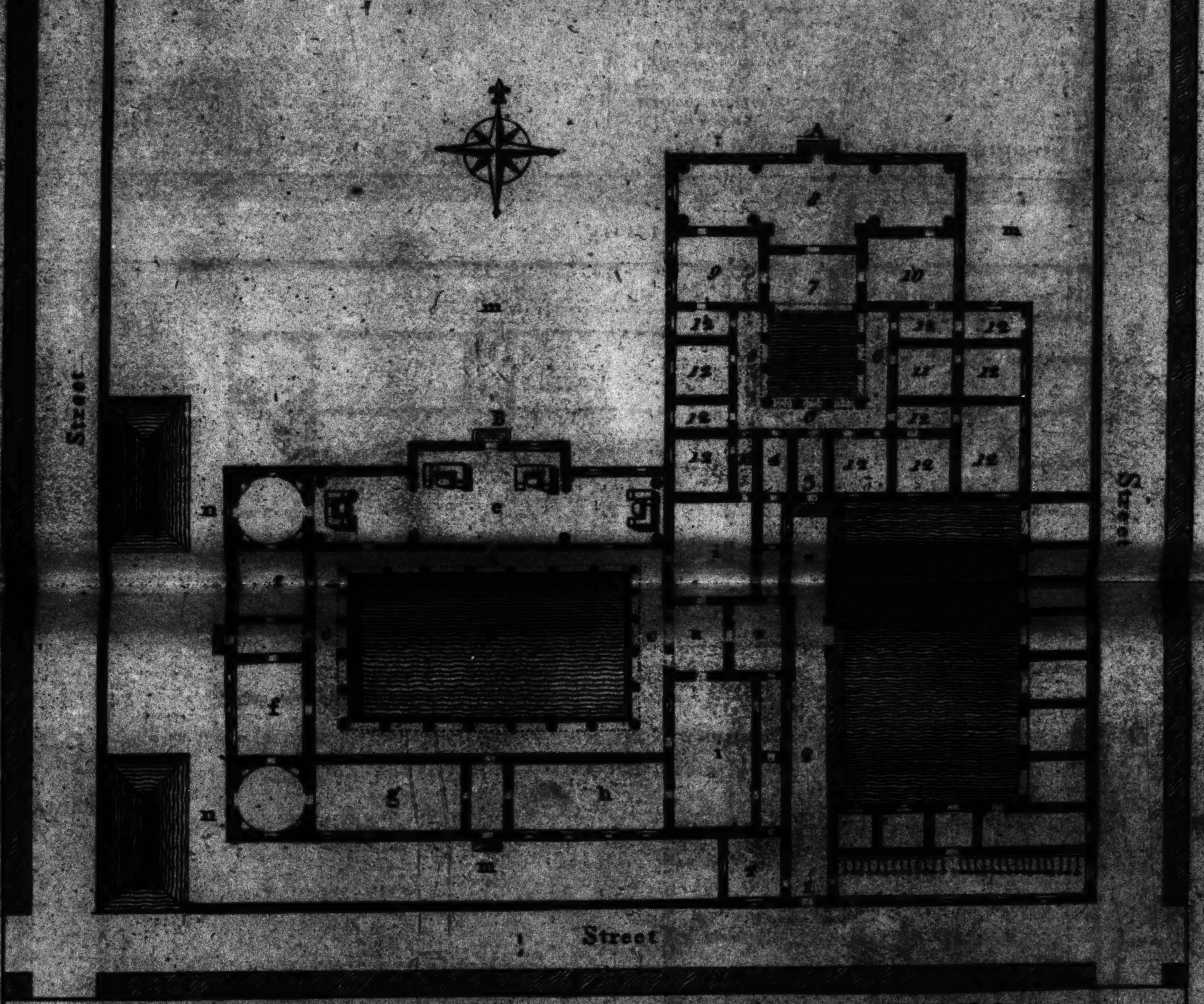

Y
Heraclea
Thermopylæ
PART OF
EUBŒA
Cenæum Pr.
Asopus R.
LOCRI
EPICNEMIDII
Cnemides
Alope
Daphnus
M.t Phricius
Thronium
M.t Cn
LOCRI
OPUNTII
Opus
Tritæa
Elatea
C
I
S
Hyampolis
Abæ
Parapotamii
Cephissus R.
Mount Acontius
Orchomenus
Lake
Copais
Daulis
Chæronea
Trachis
Lebadea
Ambrysus
B
Œ
O
T
I
A
Medeon
Anticyra
Pharygium Pr.
Helicon
Tipha
RIS
rsis
June 1797
French Leagues

VIEW OF DELPHI AND THE TWO ROCKS OF PARNASSUS.



ESSAY
on the
ENVIRONS
of
DELPHI,
For the Travels of Anacharsis,
BY M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE.
March 1787.

PLAN OF A GRECIAN HOUSE,
AFTER VITRUVIUS.



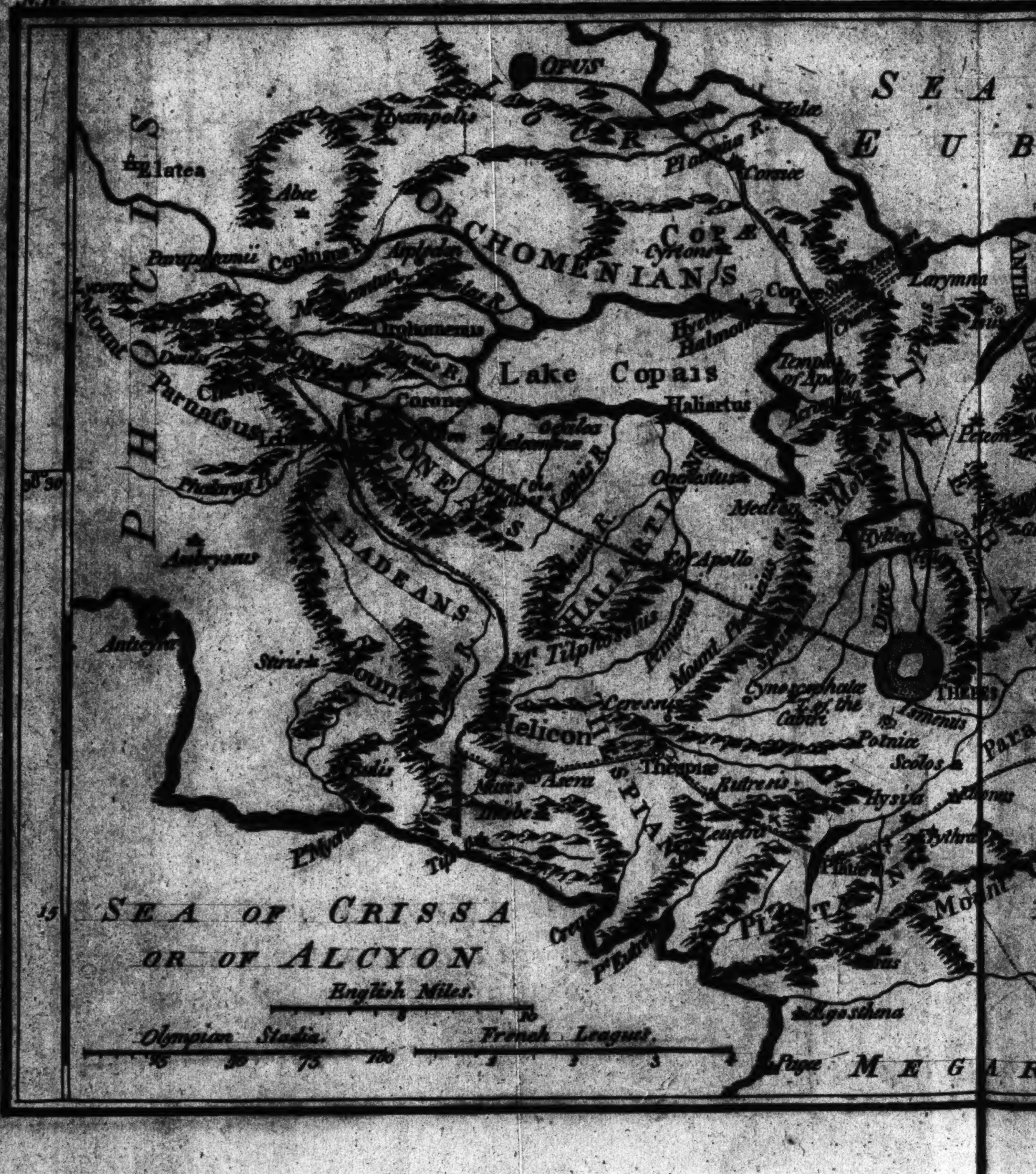
A Apartment of the Wife.

1 Entrance or First Door to the Street.
2 Paſſage called by Vitruvius Iter.
3 Secondarium Door.
4 Lodges of the Porters.
5 Periſtyle.
6 Portico.
7 Veſtibule.
8 Work Shops.
9 Bed chamber or Thalamus.
10 Chamber for Viſits or Amphithalamus.
11 Dining Room.
12 Rooms for the Servants.
13 Communication between the apartment of the Wife and that of the Huſband.

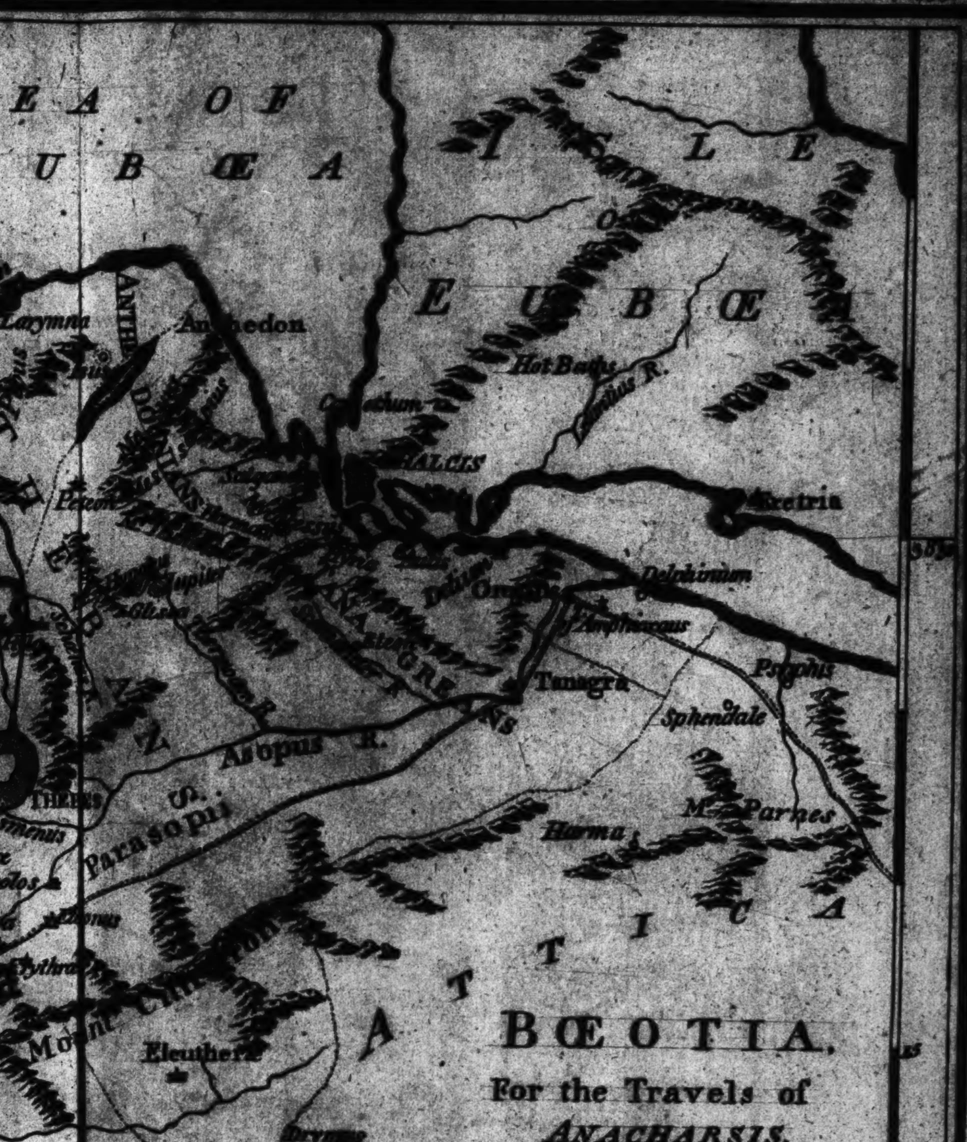
B Apartment of the Huſband.

a Veſtibules.
b Great Periſtyle.
c Portico.
d Rhodian Portico.
e Banqueting Hall.
f Libraries.
g Gallery of Picture.
h Dining Room.
i Halls of Audience and Converſation.
k Apartments for the Gueſts.
l Stables and Court yard.
m Garden.
n Alleys called Meſaulæ.

N°18.

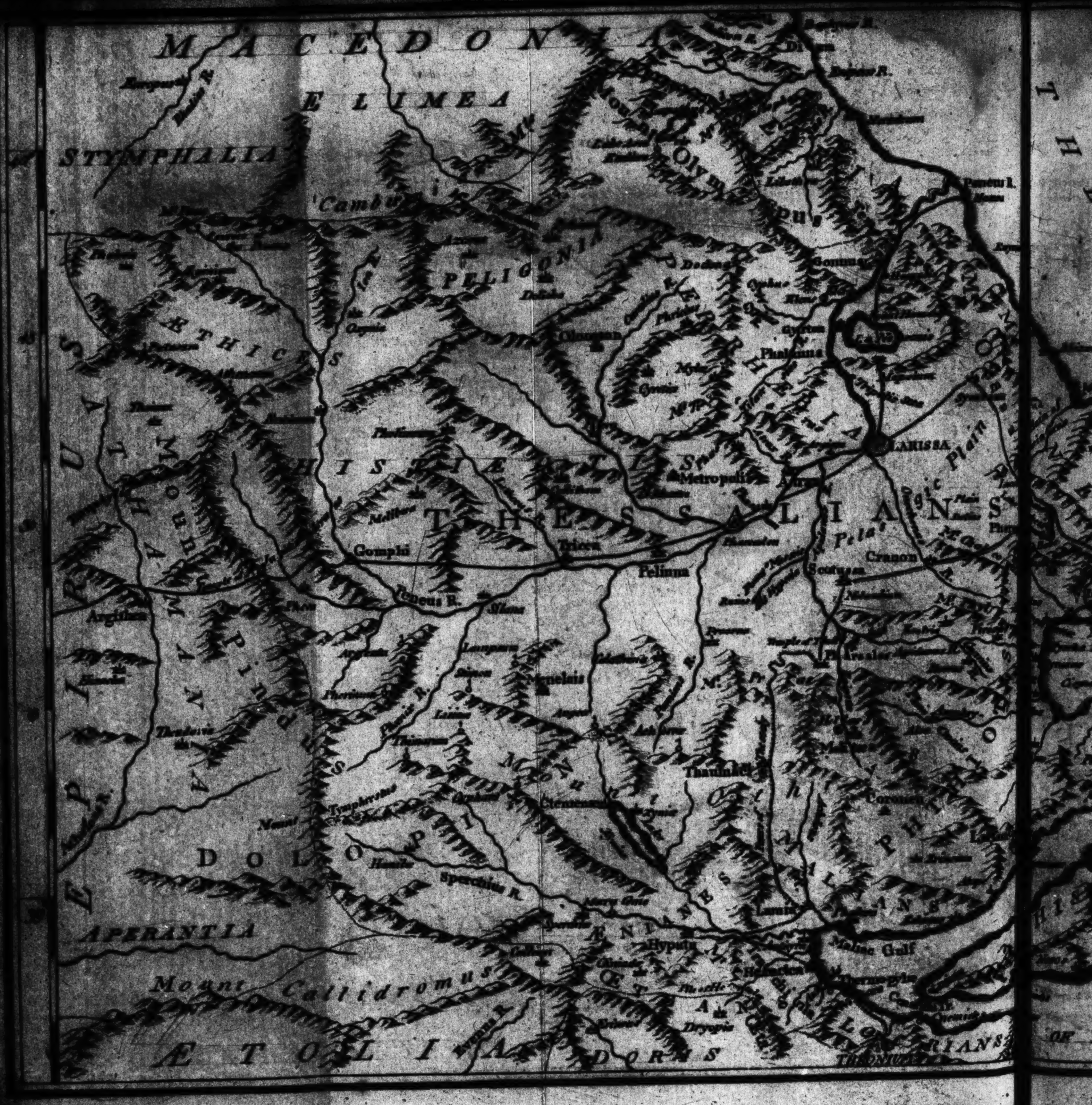


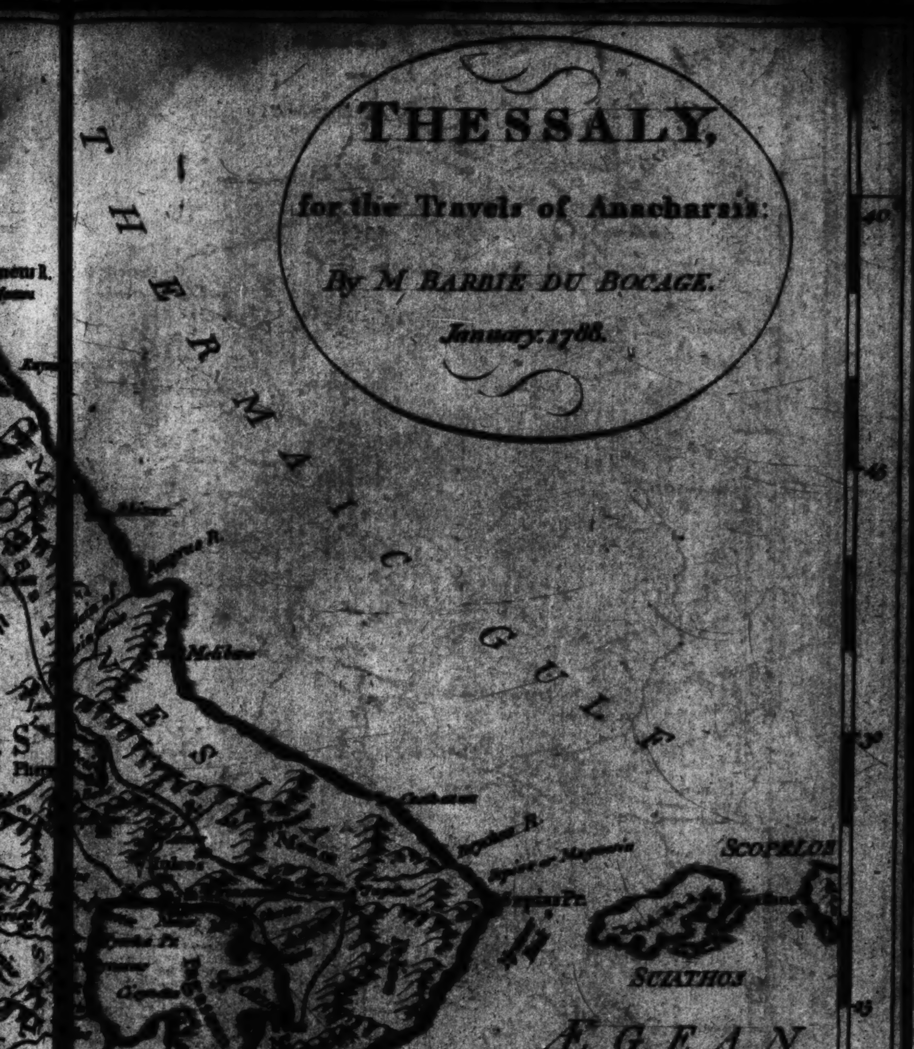
SEA
EUB
OPUS
Hyampolis
Halæ
Platanius R.
Elatea
Abæ
Cornia
PHOCIS
ORCHOMENIANS
COPÆANS
Cyrtone
Panopeus
Cephissus R.
Aspledon
Larymna
Copæ
Orchomenus
Lake Copais
Hyettus
Halmones
Temple of Apollo
Mount Parnassus
Coronea
Haliartus
CORONEANS
Ocalea
Alalcomene
Lophis R.
Onchestus
Medeon
Mount Messapius
Mount Hypatus
Phlegra
LEBADEANS
Tilphossa
Ambrysus
HALIARTIANS
Ismenus
Mt. Tilphossius
Permessus
Mount Phœnicium
Anticyra
Stiris
Mount
Helicon
Cynoscephalæ
T. of the Cabiri
THEBES
Potniæ
Ismenus
Scolos
Ascra
Thespiæ
Bulis
Muses
Thisbe
Leuctra
Creusa
Pt. Eutresis
Hysiæ
Plataea
Mount
Ægosthena
Pagæ
MEGAR
THESPIANS
PLATÆANS
15
38 30
SEA OF CRISSA
OR OF ALCYON
English Miles.
5
10
Olympian Stadia.
25
50
75
100
French Leagues.
1
2
3
4



BŒOTIA.

For the Travels of
ANACHARSIS.
By
M. Barbié du Bocage.
May 1787.


MACEDONIA
ELIMEA
STYMPHALIA
Cambunii
PELIGONIA
ÆTHICES
Olooson
Olympus
Gonnus
LARISSA
Plain
HISTIÆOTIS
Metropolis
THESSALIANS
Gomphi
Tricca
Peneus R.
Pelinna
Scotussa
Cranon
Pharsalus
Argithea
Pindus
ATHAMANIA
EPIRUS
Menelais
Thaumaci
Ctemenæ
Tymphrestus
DOLOPIA
Spercheius R.
Coronea
Lamia
Hypata
Malian Gulf
Thermopylæ
ÆNIANES
APERANTIA
Mount Callidromus
ÆTOLIA
DORIS
LOCRIANS



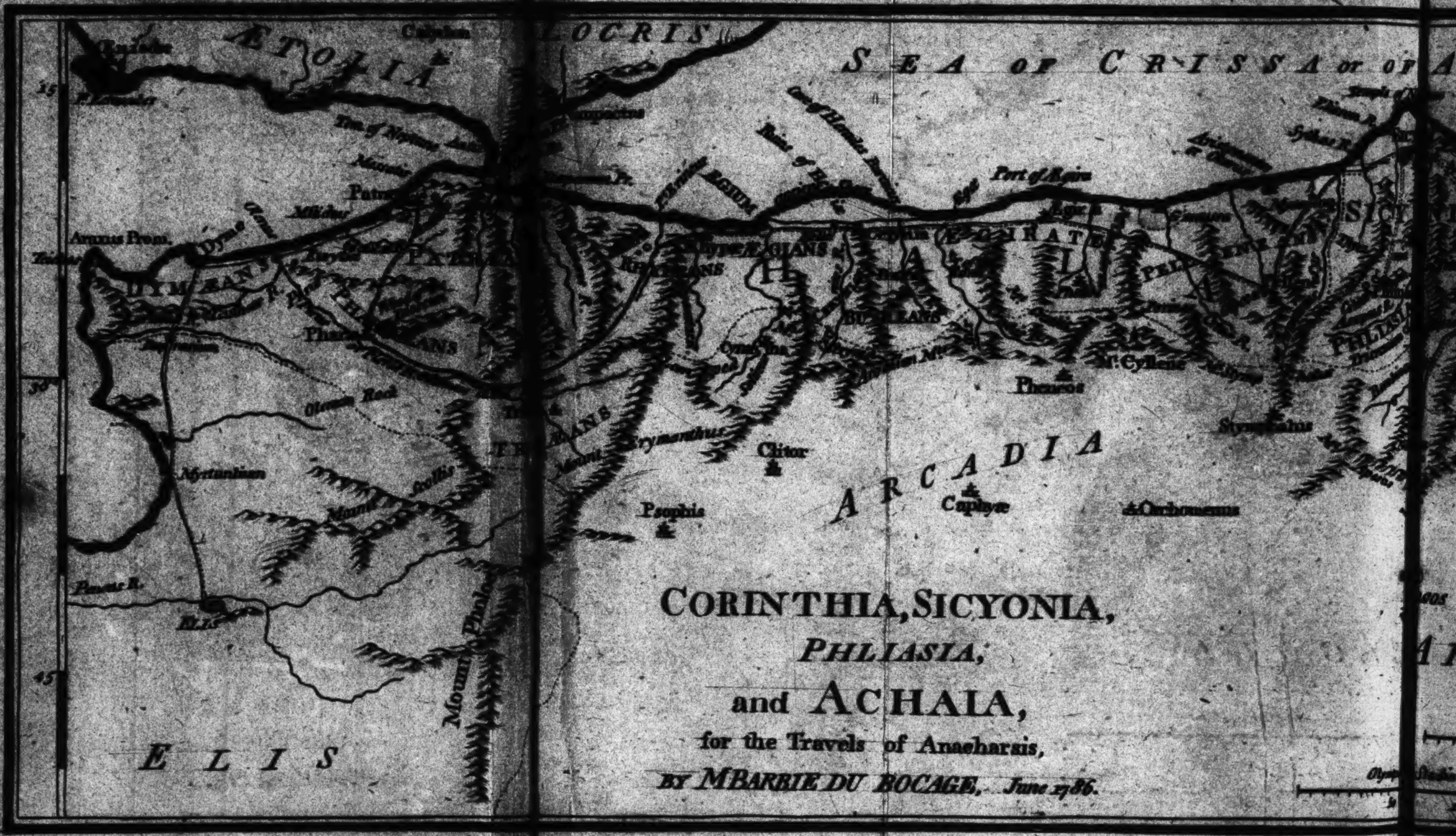
THESSALY,

for the Travels of Anacharsis:

By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE.

January. 1788.

N.º 20.

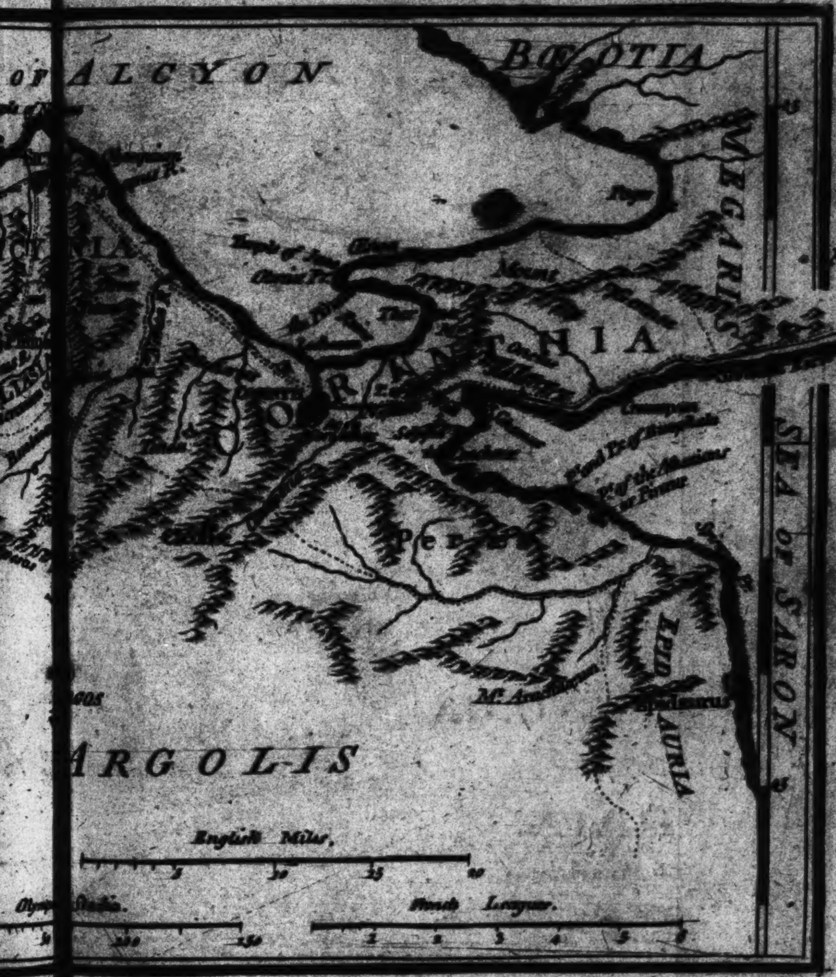


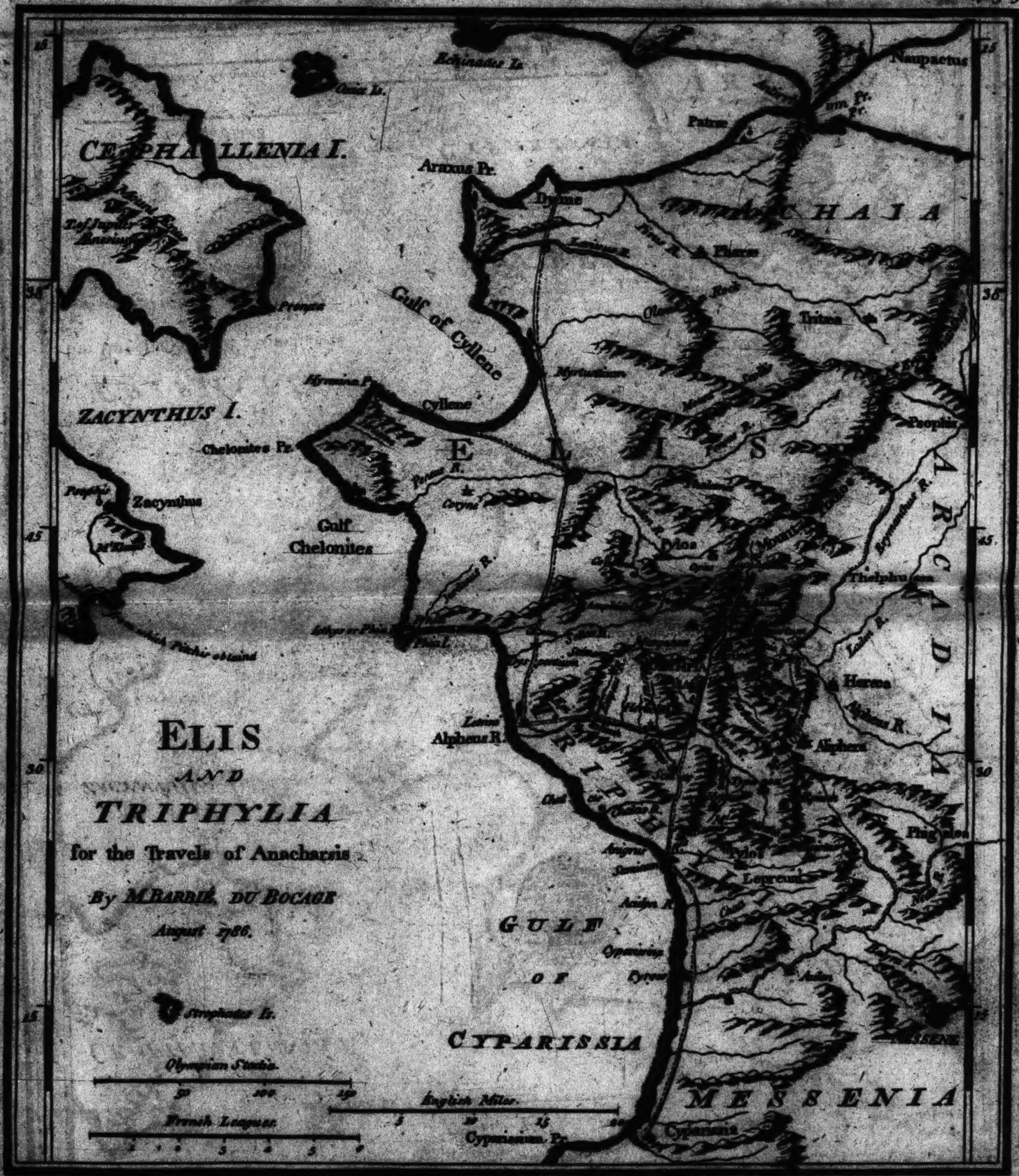
CORINTHIA, SICYONIA, *PHLIASIA*, and ACHAIA,

for the Travels of Anacharsis,

BY M. BARBIE DU BOCAGE, June 1786.

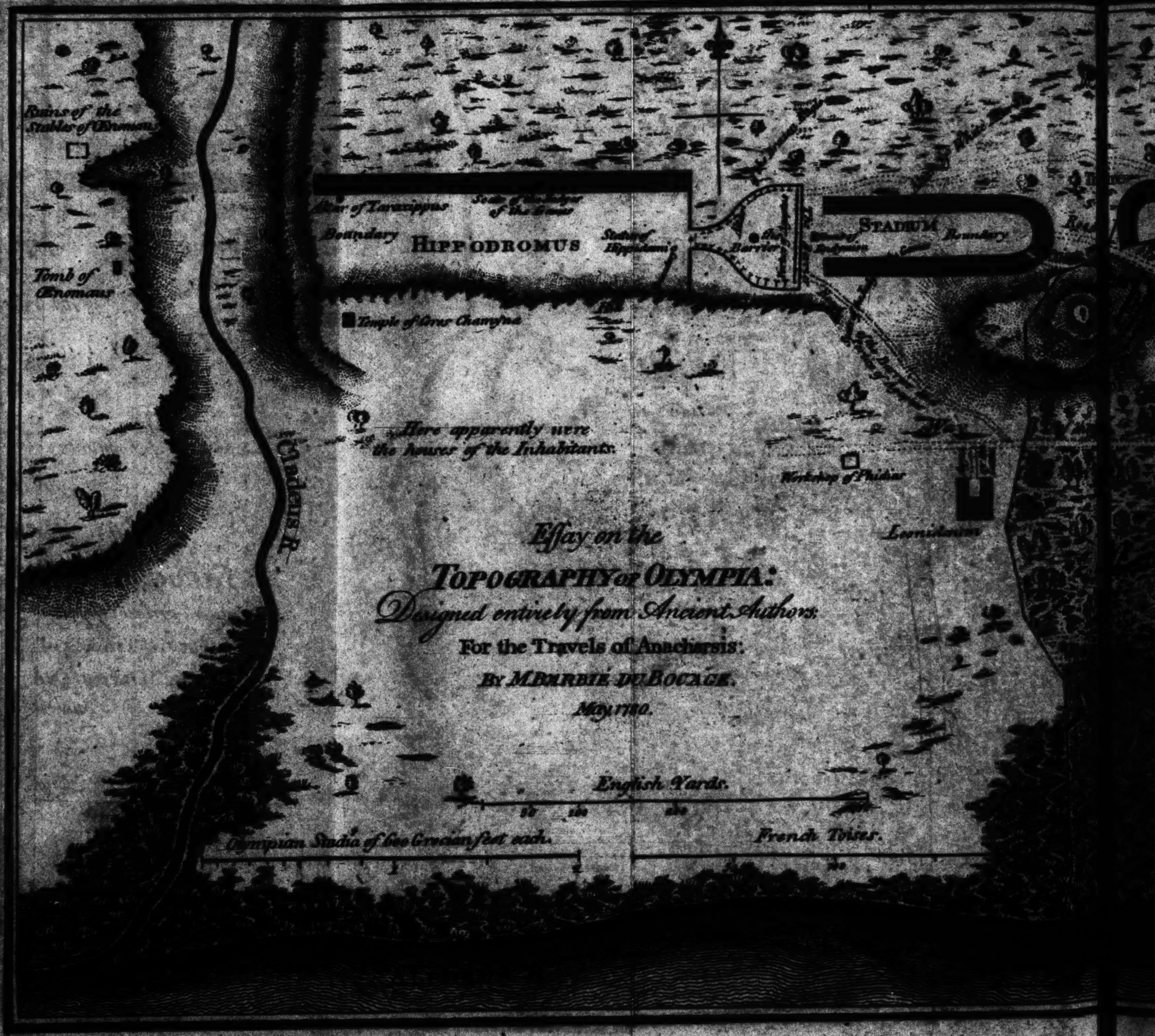
Vol. II p. 296.


OF ALCYON
BŒOTIA
MEGARIS
MEGARA
CORINTHIA
Mount
Pagæ
Temple of Juno
Olmiæ Pr.
Cenchreæ
Sacred Pl. of Neptune
Pt. of the Athenians or Piræus
Peraea
Mt. Arachnæus
Epidaurus
EPIDAURIA
SEA OF SARON
ARGOLIS
Cleonæ
English Miles.
5
10
15
20
Olympic Stadia.
200
150
French Leagues.
1
2
3
4
5
6



ELIS
AND
TRIPHYLIA
for the Travels of Anacharsis.
By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE
August 1786.

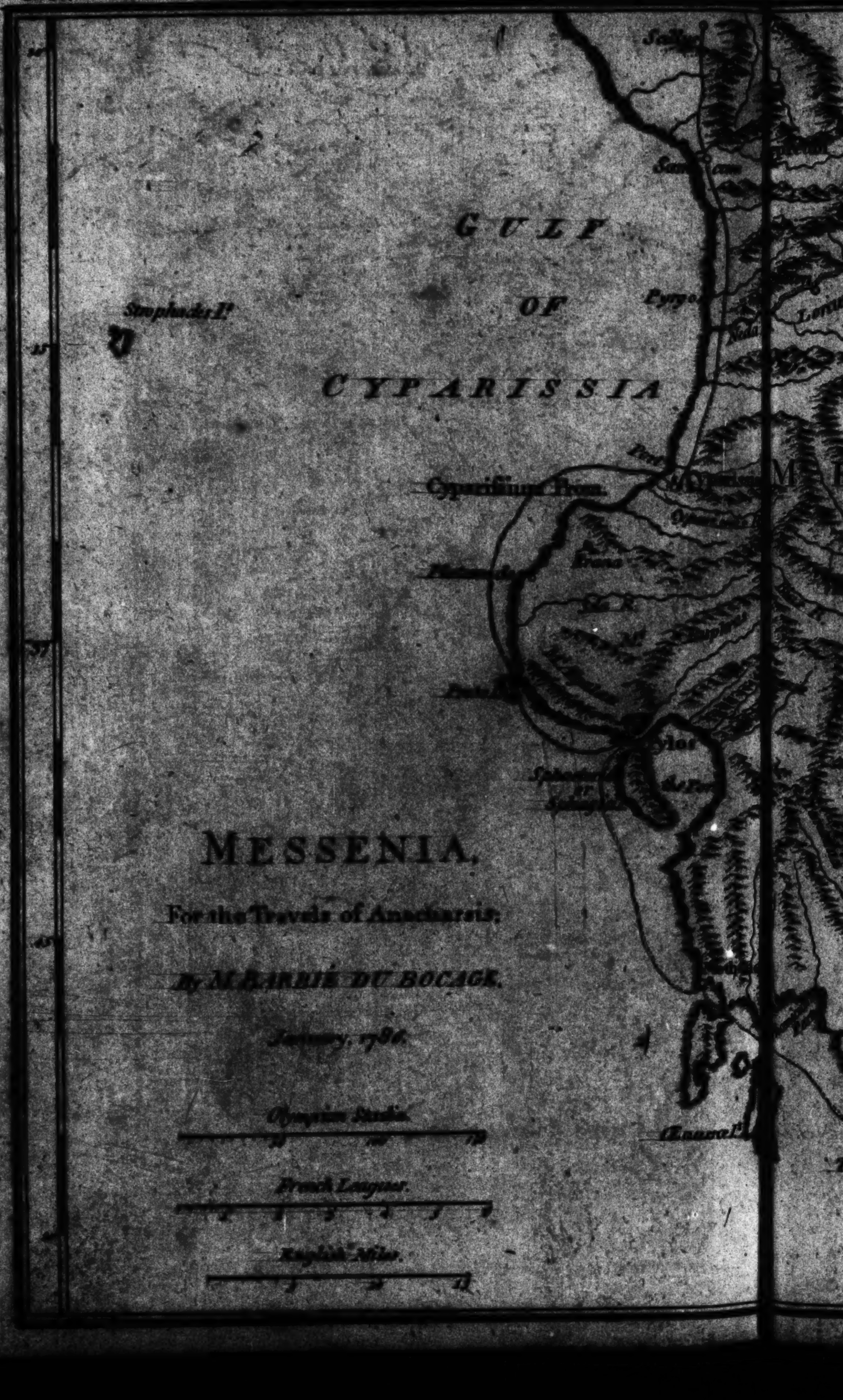
N.º 22.



Eſsay on the
TOPOGRAPHY OF OLYMPIA:
Designed entirely from Ancient Authors.
For the Travels of Anacharsis:
By M. Barbié du Bocage.
May, 1780.

Vol. II. p. 349

No. 10.



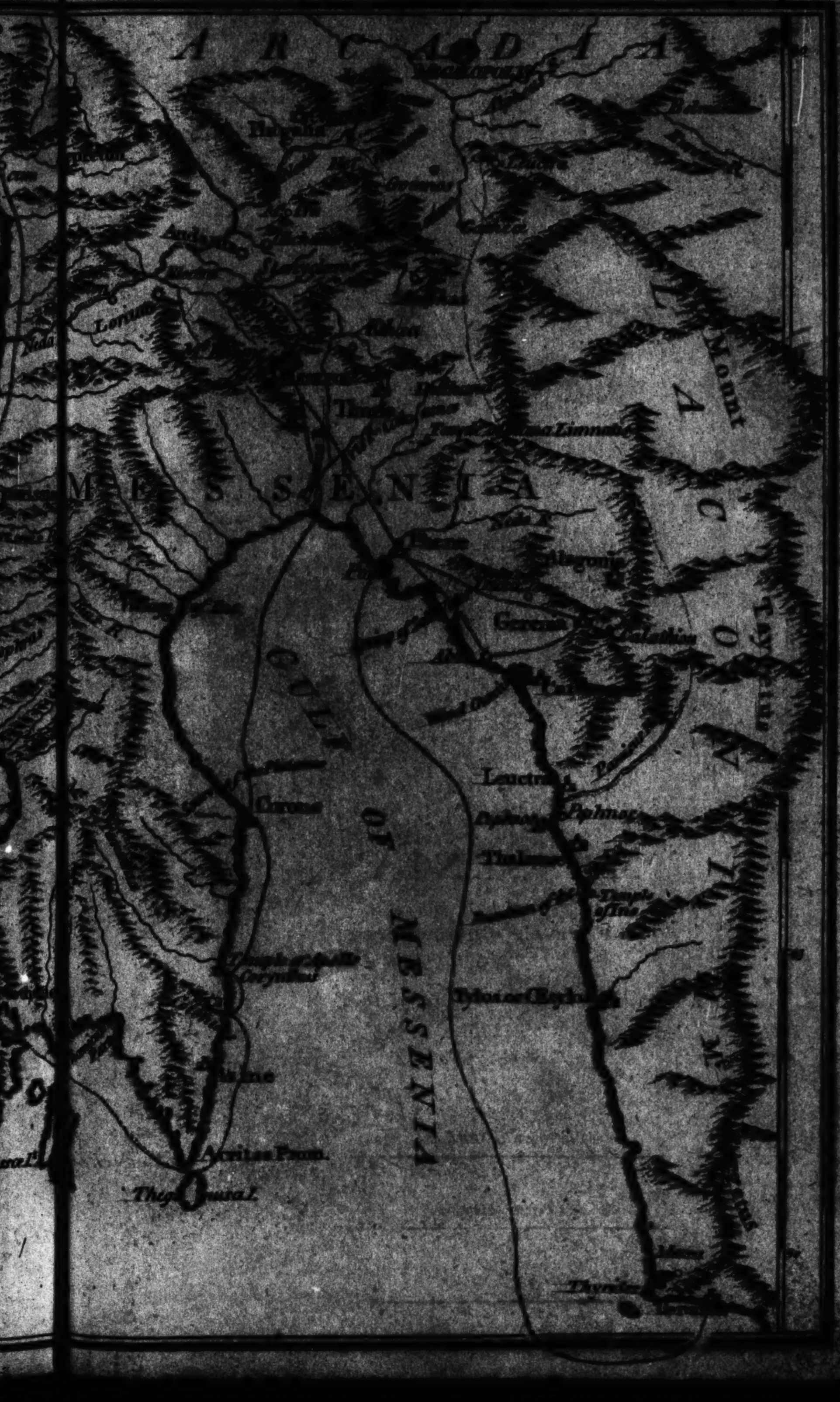
MESSENIA,

For the Travels of Anacharsis;

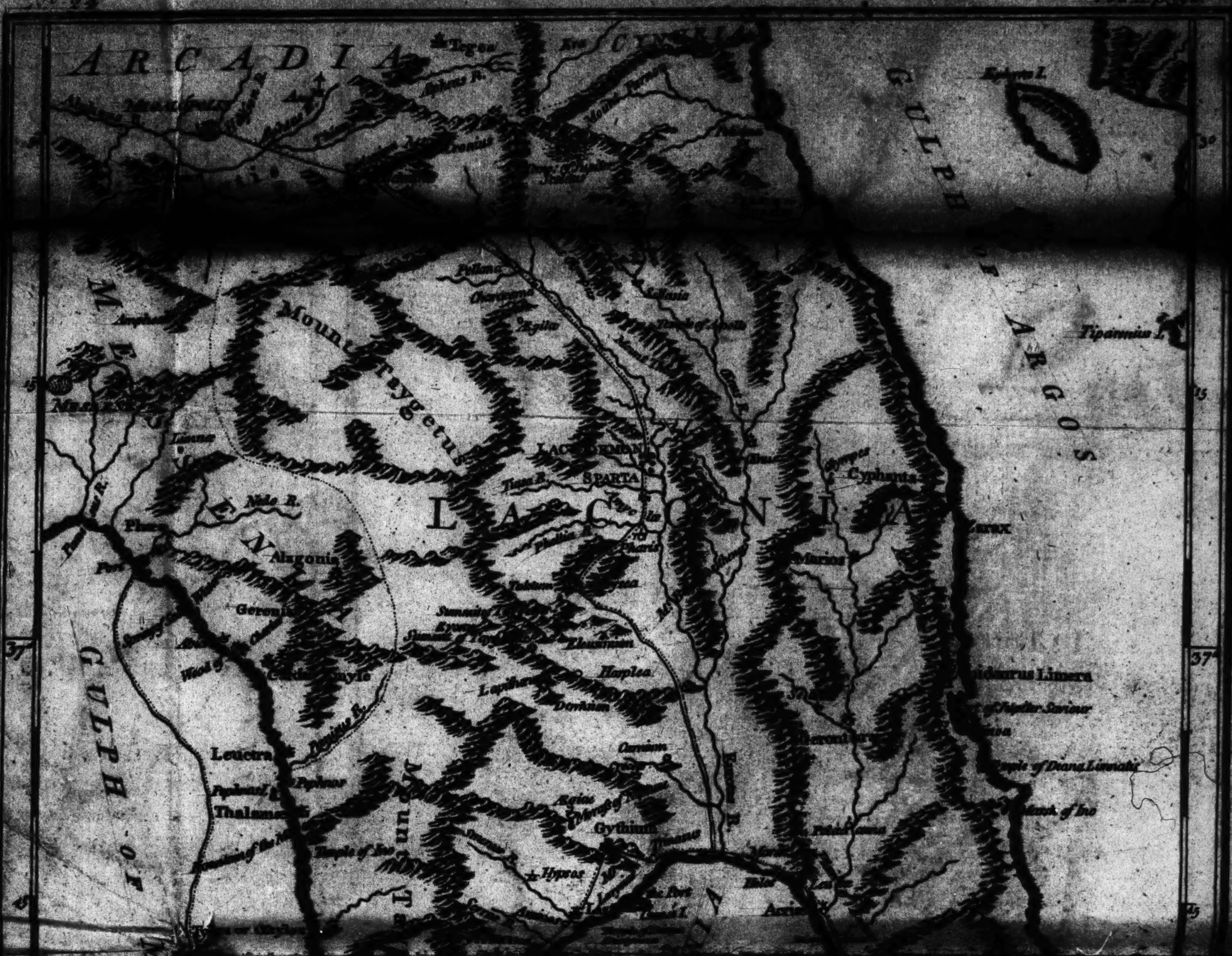
By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE.

January, 1786.

Vol. II. plate



ARCADIA
MEGALOPOLIS
Eira
Dorium
Abia
Nedon
Neda
Lorium
Andania
Gerenia
Thuria
Temple of Diana Limnatis
MESSENIA
Nedon R.
Alagonia
Pherae
Gerenia
Palathion
Leuctra
Pephnos
Thalamae
Temple of Ino
Taygetus
Mount
LACONIA
GULF OF MESSENIA
Corone
Temple of Apollo Corynthus
Acritas Prom.
Thegonusa I.
Pylos or Cyparissia
Thyrides

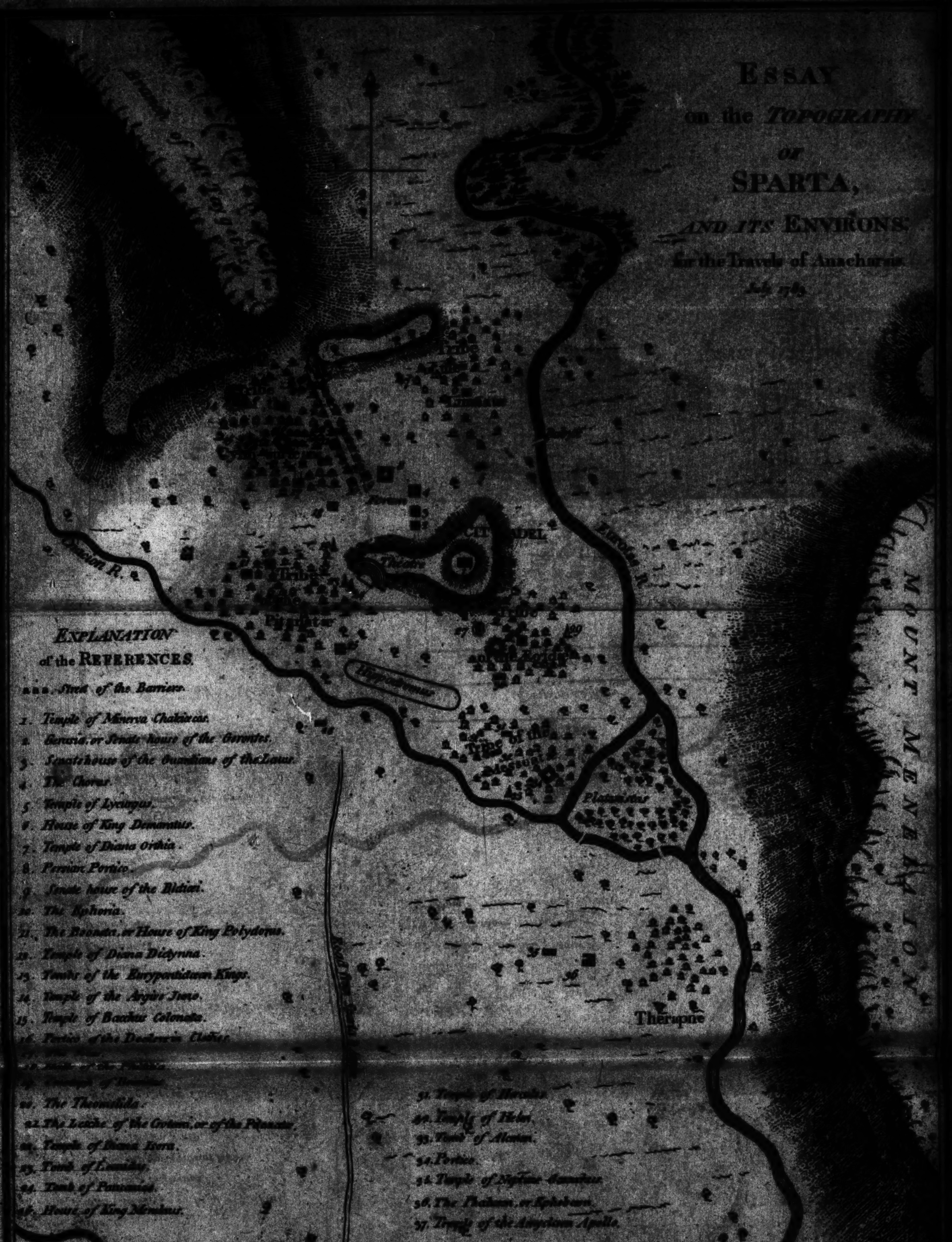


LACONIA and the ISLAND of CYTHERA;

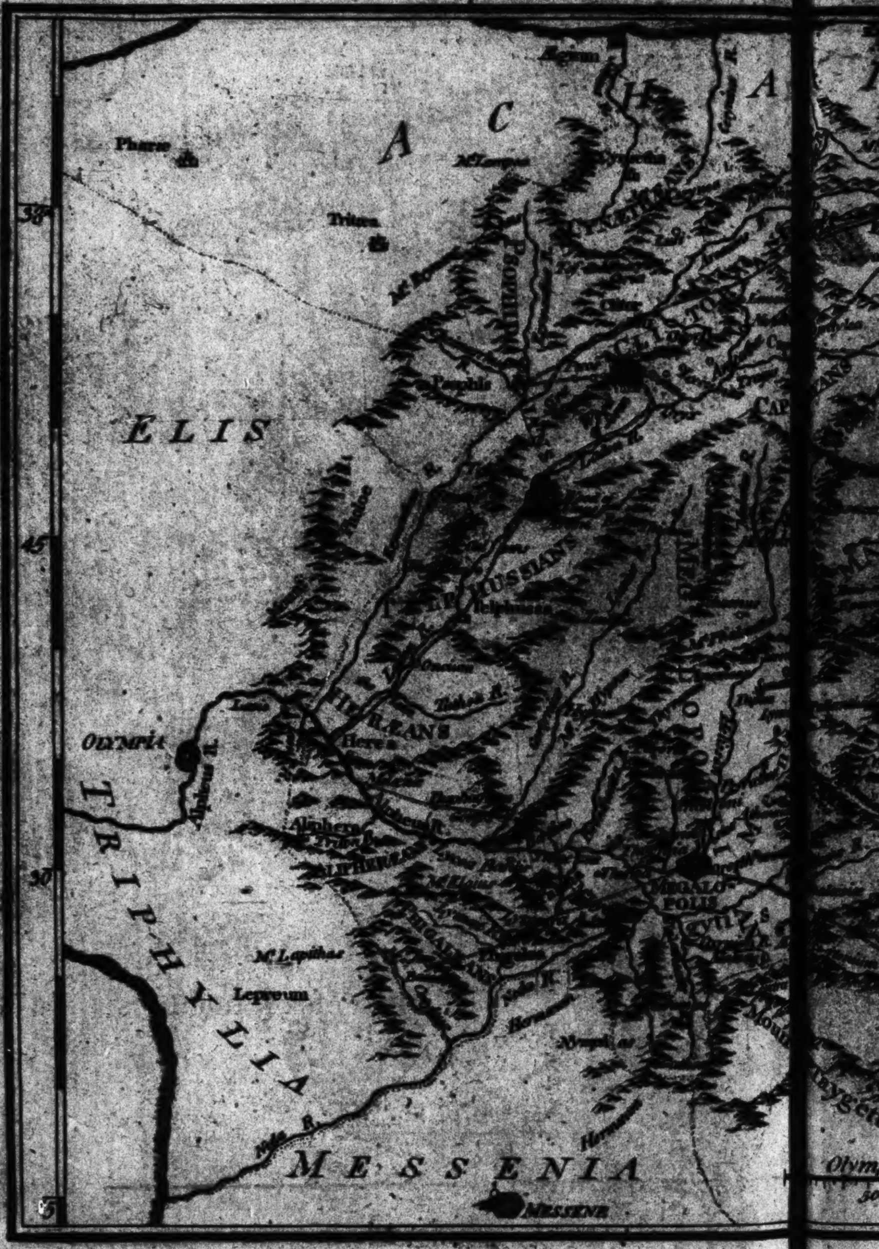
for the Travels of Anacharsis:

by M. BARBIE DU BOCAGE.

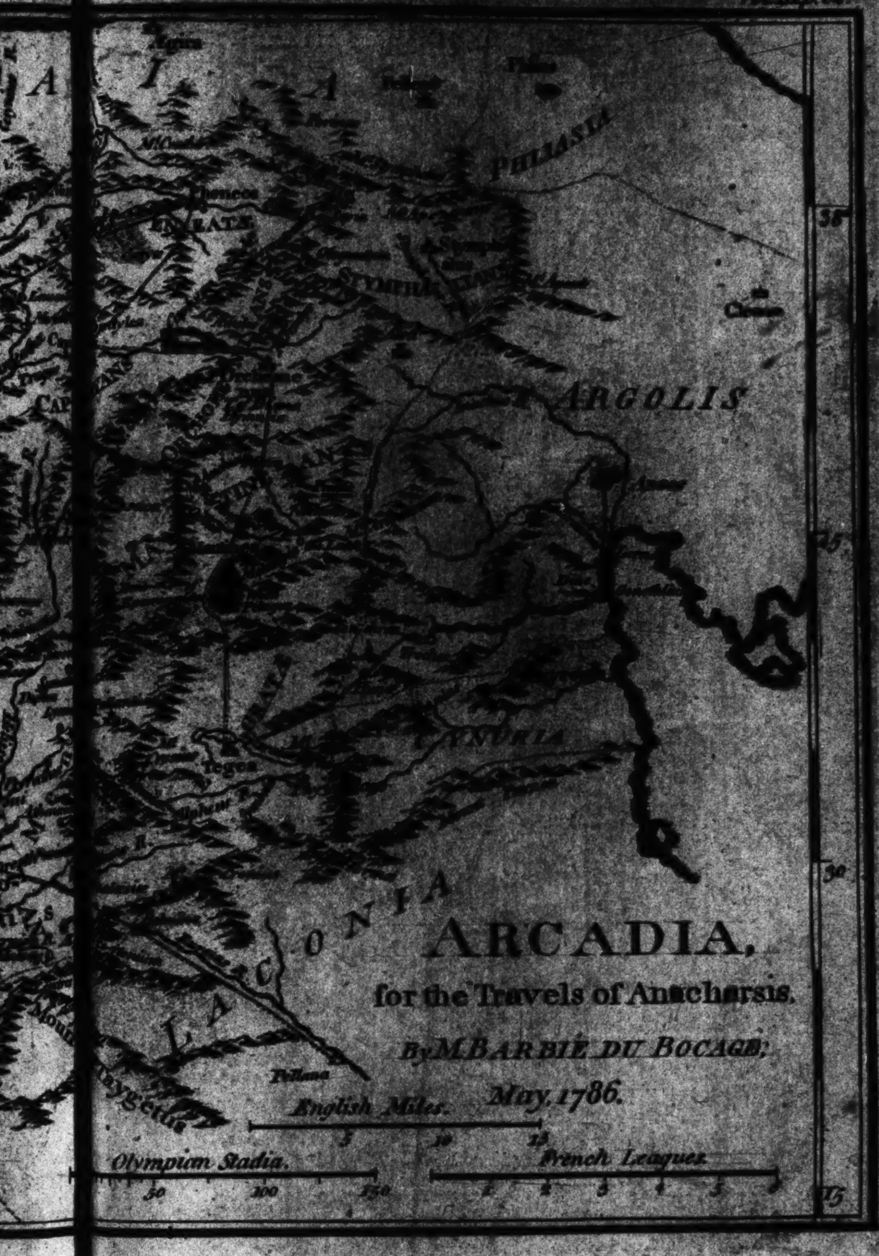
January, 1786.


Essay
on the Topography
of
Sparta,
and its Environs:
for the Travels of Anacharsis
July 1783
Explanation
of the References.
a a a. Street of the Barriers.
1. Temple of Minerva Chalcioecos.
2. Gerusia, or Senate house of the Gerontes.
3. Senate house of the Guardians of the Laws.
4. The Chorus.
5. Temple of Lycurgus.
6. House of King Demaratus.
7. Temple of Diana Orthia.
8. Persian Portico.
9. Senate house of the Bidiaei.
10. The Ephoria.
11. The Booneta, or House of King Polydorus.
12. Temple of Diana Dictynna.
13. Tombs of the Eurypontidean Kings.
14. Temple of the Argive Juno.
15. Temple of Bacchus Colonata.
16. Portico of the Dioscurian Cloister.
20. The Theomelida.
21. The Lesche of the Crotani, or of the Pitanatae.
22. Temple of Diana Issora.
23. Tomb of Leonidas.
24. Tomb of Pausanias.
25. House of King Menelaus.
26. Temple of the Dioscuri, and the Graces.
27. Temple of Venus Morpho.
28. The Lesche Poecile.
29. Heroic Monuments of Oebalus, Oedipus, Aegeus, and Amphilochus.
30. Temple of Minerva consecrated by Theras.
31. Temple of Hercules.
32. Temple of Helen.
33. Tomb of Alcman.
34. Portico.
35. Temple of Neptune Gaeaochus.
36. The Phoebeum, or Ephebeum.
37. Temple of the Amyclaean Apollo.
Cnacion R.
Eurotas R.
Tiasa R.
Citadel
Theatre
Forum
Limnatae
Pitanatae
Hippodromus
Platanistas
Therapne
Amyclae
Mount Menelaion
English Yards.
Olympian Stadia.
French Toises.

N.° 26.



Phara
Tritaea
Aegium
A C H A
Mt. Lampea
Psophis
Clitor
ELIS
HERAEANS
Heraea
Alpheus R.
Olympia
Aliphera
ALIPHEREANS
Mt. Elaius
MEGALOPOLIS
T R I P H Y L I A
Mt. Lapithas
Lepreum
M E S S E N I A
MESSENE
CAP
Mount
Olym
38
45
30
5



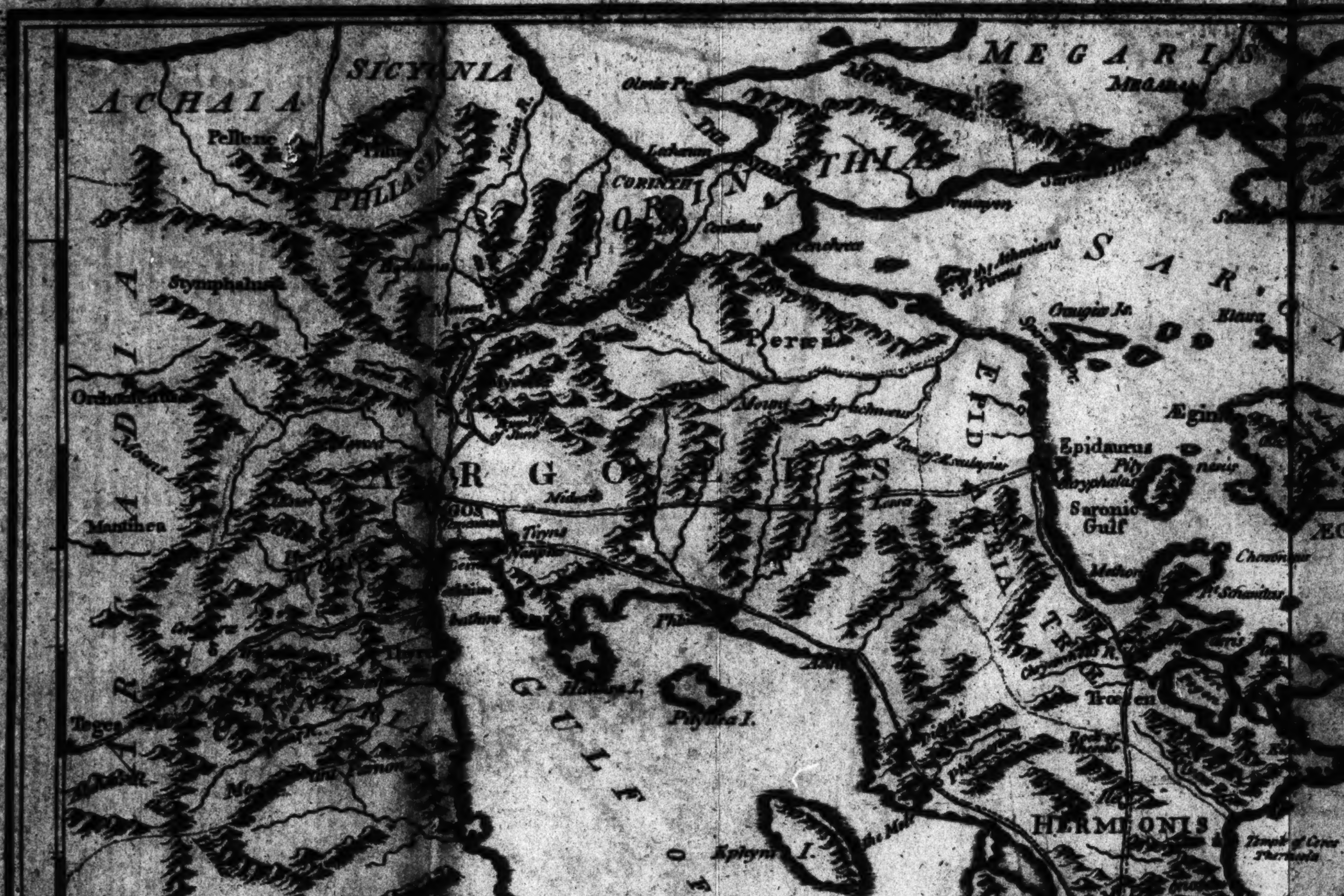
ARCADIA,

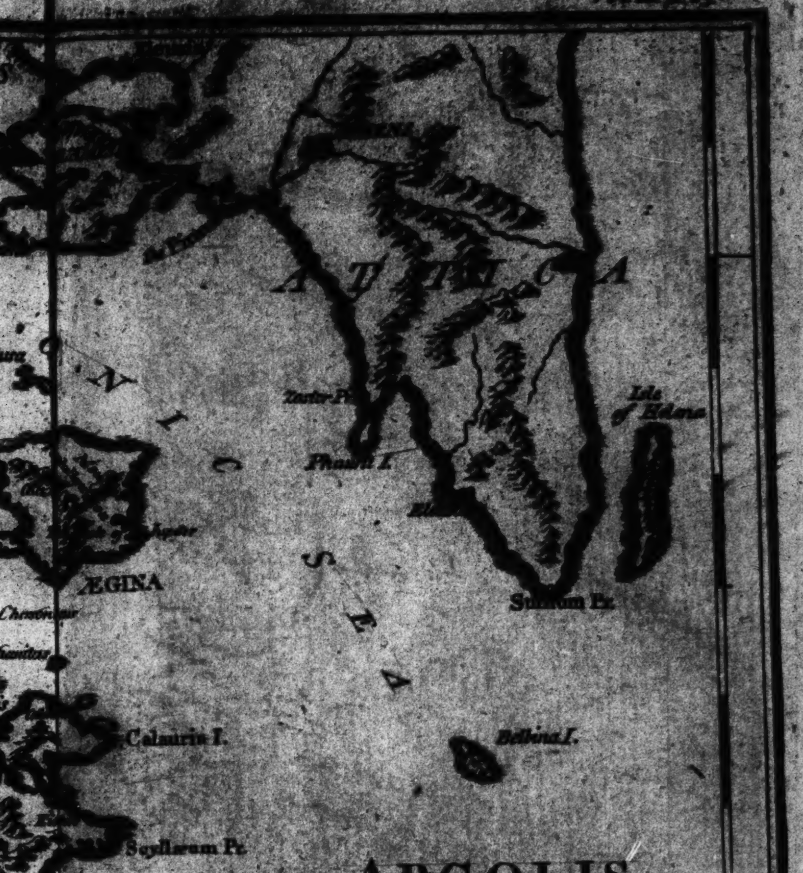
for the Travels of Anacharsis.

By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE;

May, 1786.

N° 27


SICYONIA
ACHAIA
MEGARIS
Megara
Pellene
PHLIASIA
CORINTHIA
Corinth
Lechæum
Cenchreæ
SARONIC
Stymphalus
Orchomenus
Mantinea
ARCADIA
Tegea
ARGOLIS
Argos
Nemea
Tiryns
Nauplia
Epidaurus
Ægina
Saronic Gulf
Methone
Trœzen
EPIDAURIA
TRŒZENIA
HERMIONIS
Hermione
Hydrea I.
Aperopia I.
Tricrana I.
Aristera I.
Tiparenus
Ephyra I.
Pityusa I.
GULF OF ARGOS
Struthius Pr.
Bucephala Pr.
Mount Taygetus
Sparta
LACONIA
Olympian Stadia
50
100
150
French Leag



ARGOLIS,

EPIDAURIA, TRŒZENIA,
HERMIONIS, the ISLE of ÆGINA
AND CYNURIA,
for the Travels of Anacharsis;
By M. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE.
October, 1785.

PLATO on the Promontory of SUNIUM

N.o 28.

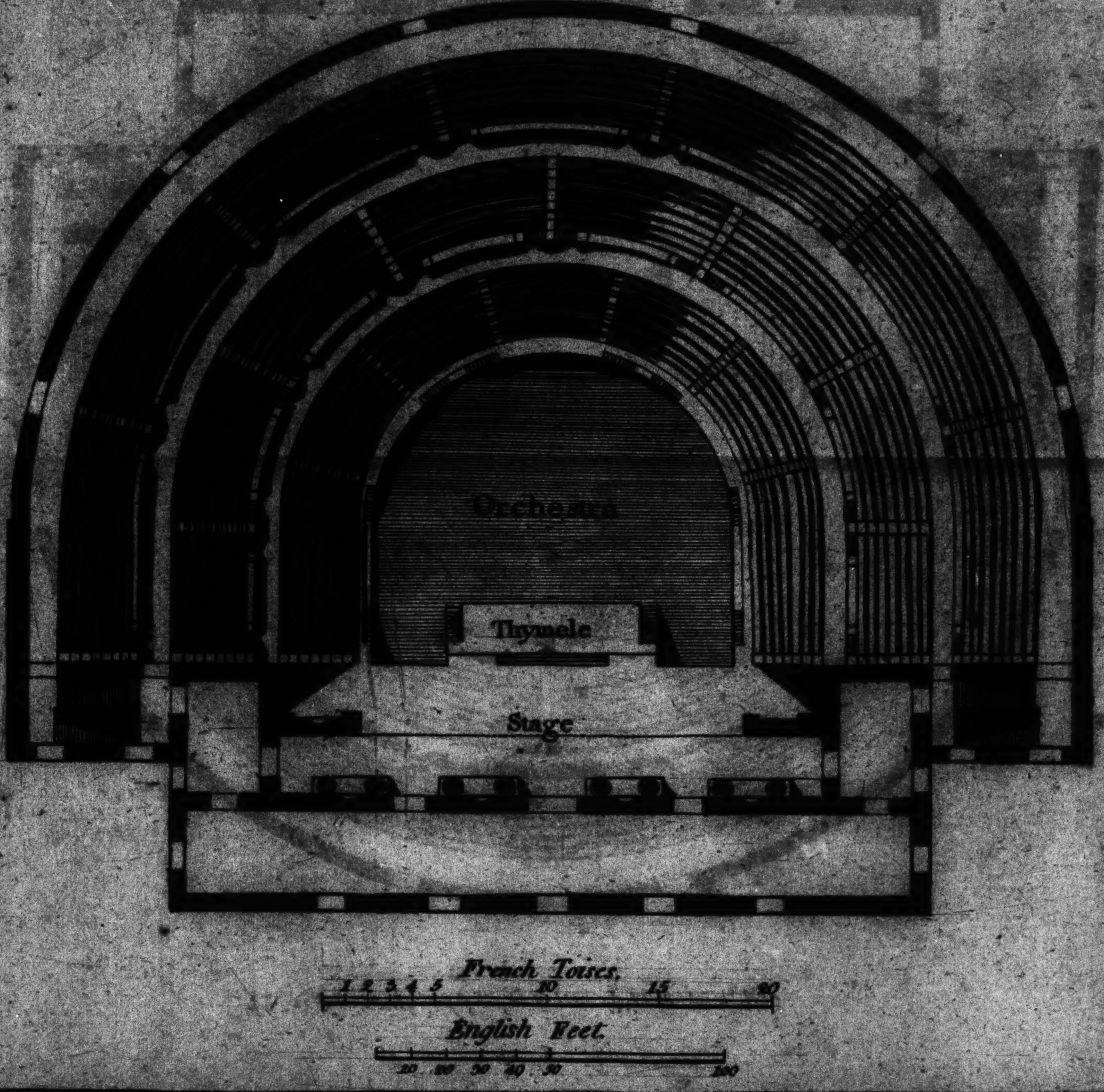
S. Clayton f

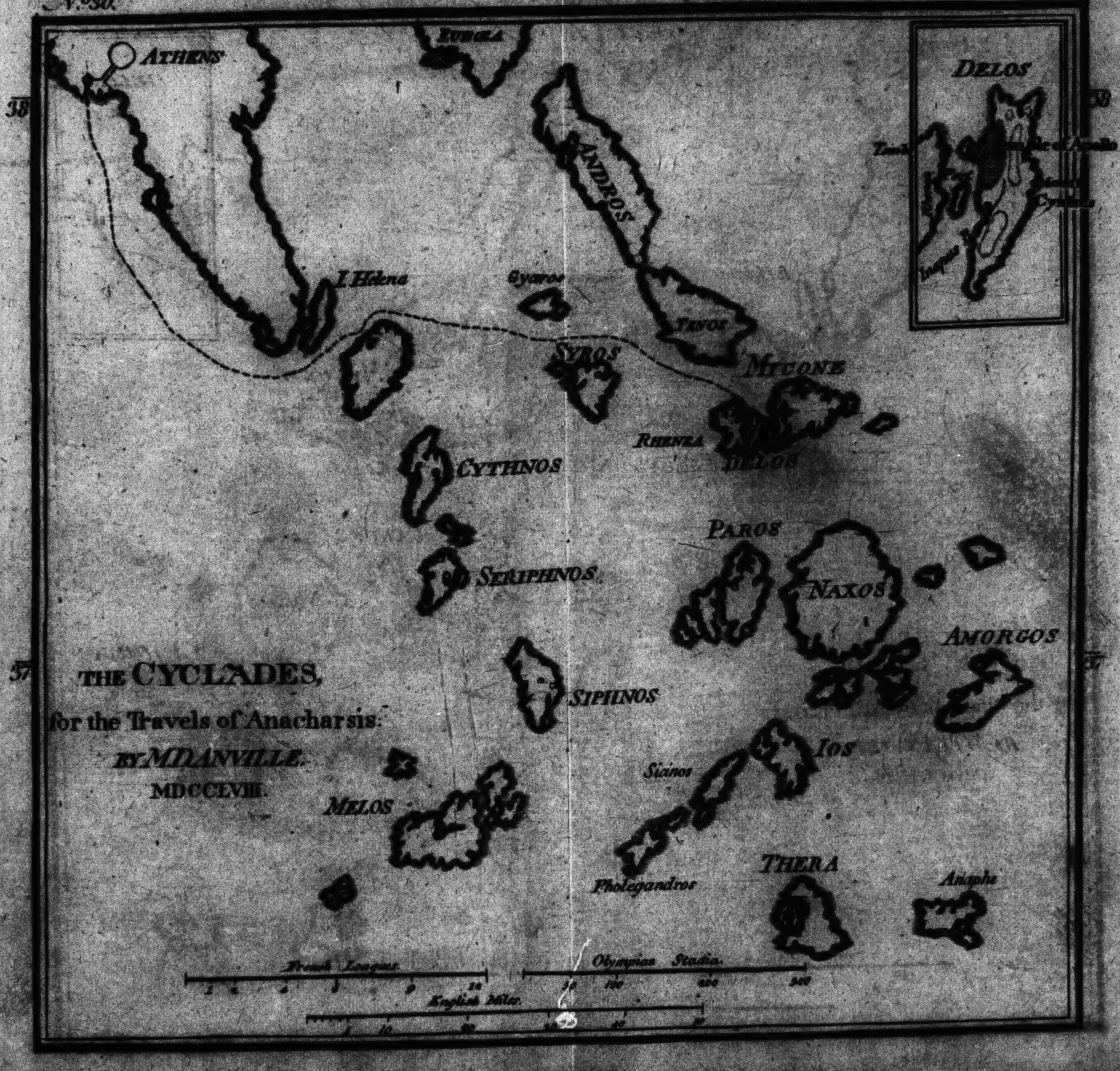
UNIUM discoursing to his **DISCIPLES.**

N.° 29.

Vol IV p.35.

ANCIENT GREEK THEATRE.





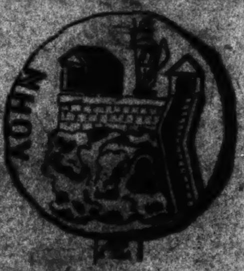
THE CYCLADES,
for the Travels of Anacharsis:
BY M. D'ANVILLE.
MDCCLVIII.

N.º 31.

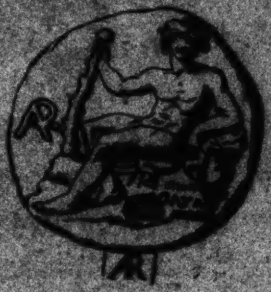
COINS from the Cabinet of the King of France.

For the Travels of Anacharsis.

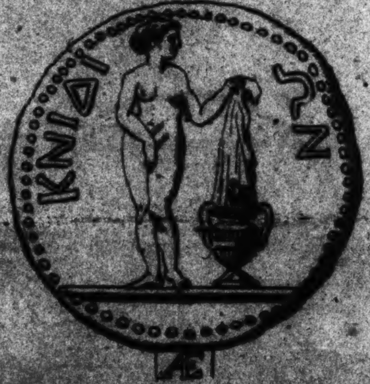
Nº 1.



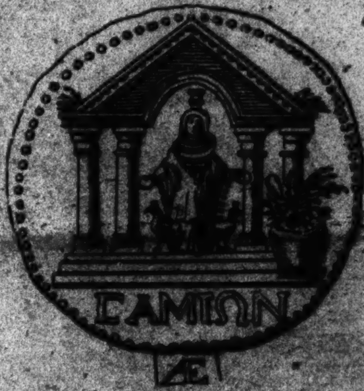
Nº 2.



Nº 3.



Nº 4.



Nº 1. *Coin of Athens, on which appear the Grotto of Pan the Staircase leading to the Citadel and some Monuments consecrated to Minerva.* *see Chap. XII.*

Nº 2. *Coin of Arcadia. The God Pan seated on Mount Olympus, the name of which is indicated by the letters* ΟΛΥΜ. *Chap. LII.*

Nº 3. *Coin of Cnidus, the Venus of Praxiteles. Chap. LXXII. The same figure is represented on an engrav'd gem in the Cabinet of the Duke of Orleans. see the Description of that Cabinet.* *Tom. I. Pl. XXXI. Page 135.*

Nº 4. *Coin of Samos. The Temple and Statue of Juno. On the Steps of the Vestibule a pot or vase in which is a shrub intended for the* Agnus Castus. *Chap. LXXIV.*

Clayton fc.